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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

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Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS,	TONS,	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-30 P. M.				
7th Nov	MARMORA	12509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6009	MOOLTAN	9631
21st "	MACEDONIA	10912		
28th "	SALSETTE	6009	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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30th Feb.	SALSETTE	6009	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6009	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7963		
T. 3rd Apl.	MAGNDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6009	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st Ma	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	9503
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
15th "	SALSETTE	6009	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

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GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dubcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,396	P. Bulesich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,935	G. Gilhubor	16th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* OHNA	5,999	G. Bergnetian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1909
MARU		A. Mooker		3rd Nov.
HU		M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
MARU		K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
MARU		T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	15th Dec.
ARU		T. Arakawa	14th Dec	25th Dec.
				1909.
		J. Hands	26th Dec	7th Jan

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 2nd Nov.	11 a.m.	P. & O.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 5th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 6th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Nov. calling at Vernawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

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FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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2nd November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,839	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. "

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908,
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Magnazini	15th Jan. 1909.

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CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedono	17th Dec. 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.

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NEED NOW DESPAIR,

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma.
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. J. T. B. D. SEWELL, District Superintendent, Police, Central Provinces, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned by the 30th November, 1908, after which date no claims will be entertained.

R. A. D. SEWELL,
Jaina, Deccan,
Executor for the Estate.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Company's Board of Directors the Public are hereby notified that on and after the 1st Proximo, the undermentioned HALF-ANNA FARES will be ABOLISHED; viz:—

(1). ½ anna direct Fare between Bori Bunde and Crawford Market.

(2). ½ anna Transfer Fares for children all over the Company's System.

A. G. CRISP,
Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chewekhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF

DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1906, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT,

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

CHEAPEST SHOP
FOR
ARMS, AMMUNITION
AND
MILITARY STORES.

FRESH STOCK!
FRESH STOCK!!

OOSMAN JAMALL,
101, CHUCKLA STREET,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.
CARTER.
CARTER.
THE MODERN MIRACLE-WORKER
AND
PRINCE OF PRESTIDIGITATORS.
He exemplifies the marvellous advance that has been made in Magic in recent years.
IT IS AN EDUCATION TO SEE HIM.
IT IS A MISFORTUNE TO MISS HIM.
He is the first Magician who Answers the Name.
ILLUSIONS ON A SCALE NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.
MIRTHFUL AND MYSTERIOUS.

The	The Mysterious Chinese Wizard,
Seven	The Mysteries of the Yogi.
Wonders	The Magical Divorce.
Of	The Bewildering "Flyto."
The	Corinne's Impersonations.
World.	The Astral Hand.

THE GREAT PARSI MIRACLE,
"LEVILATION."
The Mystery of L'Hassa.
Psychic ABIGAIL PRICE. Marvel.
THE EIGHTH WONDER.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
PRICES—Rs. 4 Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Performance at 9-30 P. M.
H. P. LYONS, Touring Manager.
ONLY MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 7th.
HALF PRICE FOR CHILDREN

EMPIRE THEATRE

SATURDAY next, November 7th
FOR A LIMITED SEASON.
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
HUGH J. WARD'S
LONDON COMEDY CO.,
Including Miss GRACE PALOTTA and twenty English comedians, singers and dancers of the highest repute in a repertoire of
THE LATEST FARCICAL SUCCESSES
presented on a scale of completeness never before attempted in the East. The first portion of the repertoire will be as follows:—

Saturday and Monday, November 7th and 9th:—The World's greatest laughing success by H. A. D. Souchet (Author of "My friend from India."
"THE MAN FROM MEXICO"
with interpolations of the latest London songs and dances.

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 10th and 11th:—The intensely funny musical farce:—
"THE NEW CLOWN."

Thursday and Friday, November 12th and 13th:—R. C. Carton's brilliant satirical farcical comedy.
"MR. HOPKINSON."

There is Only One Laugh in each play, but it starts at 9-30 and lasts till midnight.

IMPORTANT:—The Box plan for Six Nights, Only will be opened at Soundy and Co., to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. Despite numerous applications, no seats will be allotted before then and the booking will be conducted on the principle of "First come—first served."

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 5; Dress Circle, Rs. 5 and 4; Pit Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Re. 1 (Early door till 9 o'clock, Re. 1 extra).

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.
THE
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
is the only place where the public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFOMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY
from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
with the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
Showing the latest novelties of
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

NOTE—From to-night any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.
AND
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.
AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
KHANDALA CONVALESCENT HOME.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. The GOVERNOR.
The Hon. Mr. BASIL SCOTT, Chief Justice of Bombay,
Brigdr.-General GREENFIELD, C.B., G.O.C., Bombay.
AND
The Committee of the St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
A play in one act entitled
"IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD."
Messrs. Blunt, Cooper, Jukes, Commander Vines and Mrs. Keene.

PART II.
"THE INCOGNITOS."
In their unique variety entertainment introducing—
The Toreadors Song from "Carmen."
The Pierrot on the Portobello Pier.
The Madujai from the "Mikado."
"When a Wooer" from the "Yeomen of the Guard."
Tosti's "My dreams."
"Love at the door" from "The Girl from Kays."
Harry Lander's latest London Success.
"The Wedding of the Sandy McNab."
Spanish Bolero.
"You know" from the "The Runaway Girl."
"The Cachuca from the Gondoliers."

PART III.
A dramatic sketch entitled
"A PAIR OF LUNATICS."
Representing an episode during the progress of a Fancy Dress Ball at the Lunatic Asylum,
Mr. A. T. Cooper and Mrs. Paterson Brown.
Accompaniments and incidental Music
BY
The Band of the Royal Scots with the kind permission of Colonel Bunbury and the Officers.

Box office now open at SOUNDY and Co., Ltd.
Dress Circle (4 front Rows) and Orchestra Stalls ... ... Rs. 5;
Dress Circle (4 back Rows) and Pit Stalls ... Rs. 3;

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
TOM LIDDIARD'S
NEW BIJOU TROUBADOURS,
PRESENTED BY
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
A GALAXY of JUVENILE TALENT.
TWENTY-FIVE ARTISTES.
THREE OLD BOMBAY FAVOURITES:
ALMA TWYFORD { EVERY BODY'S FAVOURITE.
PAUL JEACLE (RAGS.)
BABY LIDDLE (SUCH A DON),
THE FOUR GIBSON GIRLS:
MYRTLE, MAUD, GLADYS, FLOSSIE.
BABY SCARFE
COON SPECIALIST AND DANCER.
THE FOUR LITTLE ROSEBUDS:
DINAH, MAY, CORAL, OLIVE.
SEE THE
"BABES IN THE WOOD"
A DAINTY LITTLE PANTOMIME.
PRICES:—Rs. 4,2,1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
OPENING NIGHT:
MONDAY, NOV. 9TH.

IN AID OF THE
HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.
Under the Patronage and Immediate presence of the
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.
BALLIWALLA'S VICTORIA COMPANY
WILL GIVE A
CHARITY PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 2ND NOV. 1908, AT 9 P.M.
AT
Balliwalla's Grand Theatre, (*Tardeo*),
WHEN
LIEL-O-NEHAR,
An Urdu adaptation of Bulwer Lytton's
"NIGHT AND MORNING,"
will be staged.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL ON THE MAIDAN.
NOT A CINEMATOGRAPH!
NOT A BIOSCOPE!!
But the most life like show of Singing and Talking Animated Pictures introducing first time in Bombay.

THE CHRONOPHONE.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
From: 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M. (S.T.)
Reserved Seats' and Zenanas' Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.'s

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Kamatipoora Bazar Road and at Khambatta Lane, Khetwady, out of Fort.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Meherjibhoy Curseiji, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pestonji Merwanji Bharucha and others the mortgagors sell by Public Auction on the following days the undermentioned properties at the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

PARTCULARS.

LOT. I.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of November 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3223 and 4289, New Nos. 10088 and 10841, Old Survey Nos. 2223 and 3841 and New Survey Nos. 6710 and 6710 respectively with the messuage, tenement of dwellinghouse of three compartments standing thereon situate in Kamatipura Bazar Street on the West side thereof without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1026 and 1763, Street Nos. 120, 122, 124, 126 and 2 containing by admeasurement the hundred and fifty-two square yards and two-ninths of another square yard and forty-seven square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard respectively or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said Kamatipura Bazar Road, on the West by the house of Kamatee Lingala Posute Bin Poohaarya, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Malloo Shanj and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura Ninth Street.

LOT NO. II.

To be sold on THURSDAY the 12th day of November, 1908 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the the messuages standing thereon situate at and on the western side of Khambatta Lane in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and seventeen square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13 and New No. 13502 and assessed under Ward No. 2167 and Street No. 16 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Public Road called Khambatta Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Maneckji Sorabji Powalla, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage and by the property formerly of Jamsetji Dhunjeebhoy Mistry, but now sold and on or towards to South by private passage and beyond that by the property comprised in Lot III.

LOT No. III.

To be sold on FRIDAY the 20th day of November 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing situate at and on the western side of Khambatta Lane in the Sub-Registration Sub-District of Fort in the town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 582 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 13, New No. 13504 and under New Survey No. 5514 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 65 E and now under Ward No. 2166 and Street No. 14 and bounded on or towards the East by the Public Khambatta Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Maneckji Sorabji Powalla, on or towards the North by the private passage belonging to Pestonji Merwanji Bharucha and beyond that by the property comprised in lot 2 and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage, beyond that by the property of Firozbai, wife of Muncherji Sheriadji Bharucha.

Further particulars and condition of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Dinshaw and Dharamsey, attorneys to the mortgagor, Hornby Road, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1908.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., LL. Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Weeks Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. G. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPROFIO CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance. Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Somboam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARVED Blackwood Furniture, Sandalwood Boxes and Animals of different kinds in Indian Art, made and sold by order. DULPAT GOVIND, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chowki No. 6.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Conditions of expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

EUSTACE MILES PROTEID FOOD.—The best Food for the brain, very sustaining, easily digested and assimilated, absolutely pure. Uric Acid free. Rs. 1-3 per tin. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply, just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee," A Collection of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour to General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Well Class Servants Recommended by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Gunners and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay No. 2 Mustafi Ex. 2 months servant, which stands good for six months. No. 51, Ch. S. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Internet of Rates and Steamships. Through Routes and Fare from Bombay to all parts of India and Abroad. Useful and valuable information. Steam-Boat and Ark Companies. Plague of interest alone the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 6 (inclusive Postage).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large orders with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Western Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LOST on Maidan, in front of Bombay Gymkhana, a GOLD SIGNET RING. Kindly return to MR. PESTONJEE, Bombay Gymkhana.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure Try the Sunbeam, Rova, Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between Rs. 2 and Rs. 8 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Rupeeeight or Rs. 12 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited on Cook's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuality at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A, Mission Row Chambers. The file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay."

TURKEY.—"Through Anistic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Senior COMPOSITORS. Apply "Bombay Gazette."

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles. Somboam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Weekly News, published on Saturday Evening, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand: and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 2nd November, being a public holiday, our Weekly sale of horses, carriages, etc. will take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, cupboards, almirahs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron safes.

122 pairs gent's boots and shoes,
1 lot harness furnitures, new.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mrs. E. B. Horley alias Banvard, consisting of cotton and woollen and silk wearing apparels, silver powder box, clock, dressing case, Gladstone bag, boots, shoes, choice collection of plated ware, other sundry articles and 1 Singer's hand sewing machine.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicyles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 " " vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable DIAMOND and GOLD JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th November, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, the effects of the late Mrs. E. B. Horley alias Banvard, consisting of valuable diamond rings, diamond, emerald and ruby rings, ear-rings, pendants, gold curb bracelets, bangle, dollar brooches, gold and enamelled watches, necklaces, silver belts and purse, cash box and other odds and ends.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 9th November at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms the effect of the late Mr. W. F. Jardine, consisting of D. B. B. L. gun by James Wocodward and Sons, S. B. B. L. guns by Remington Arms Co, and by Army and Navy and model rifle six chamber revolvers by Webley and Greener, swords, cartridges and gun cases.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms the effects of the late Mr. W. F. Jardine, consisting of watch, brooch pins, chain with ring, locket, table cutlery, a choice collection of plated ware, barometer photo requisites, cameras, time pieces, telescopes, woollen and cotton wearing apparels, leather and canvas bags, trunks, table linen, boots and shoes, bed clothing, Game animal skins, bison hides and heads, books, maps, lanterns, candle sticks, crockery, glass ware, table glass, provisions, caps, hats, alluminium and copper pots, kitchn sundries, enamelled and tin ware, Magaphones, tiffin baskets, camp tents with poles, matting, chicks, curtains, carpets, a useful assortment of camp furnitures suitable for district officers, horns, game skulls and other lot of useful sundries.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 36 of the Railway Act IX. of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, wheat and linseed in bags, rapeseed in bags, cotton seed in bags, boxes of tea, bags of turmeric, bags of sugar heaps of sweeping grains, bundles of cloth, bundles of gunny bags, wagon of common stone and timbers, bundles of brass pots, bags of bittlenuts, iron plates, iron beams, bundle of iron bar, grinding stones, bundles of zinc, buckets, drums of oil, wooden cots, empty casks, iron weights, bags of coal, lots of condemned sheets and ropes and other miscellaneous, etc.

Re. Secunderabad to Wadi Bunder Invoice No. 1 of 8th July 1908.: 224 Bags Charcoal.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VELUABLE PROPERTY, situate on the South side of First Chinch Bunder Row and on the East side of Doongri Cooly Street.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the owner, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, standing thereon, fronting on the east side of Doongri Cooly Street, and situate without the Fort walls and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Collecter's Old No. 1236, New No. 6979, Old Survey No. 112, and New Survey No. 2694 and in the books of the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1065, and Street No. 475-77. and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Govind Crishnaji and sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Doongri Cooly Street, on or towards the north by the property of Jiwrajbhai Ladha, and on or towards the south by the property of Dewji Oodhavji.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement eleven hundred square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1246, 1249 and 1518, Collector's New Nos. 6990, 6993 and 7272, Old Survey Nos. 112, 123 and 124, and New Survey No. 2691, together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1067, 1066, 1068 and 1070, and Street Nos. 14 and 495-503, Samuel Street and 149-159 Chinch Bunder Row 479-493-5-6 and 161-163, all which premises are situate on the South side of 1st Chinch Bunder Row, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Haji Dawood Esmail Gasdiwalla and partly by the property of Morar Mulji, on or towards the west by the Doongri Cooly Street, otherwise called Bhat Bazaar, on or towards the north by the first Chinch Bunder Row, and on or towards the south partly by a gully and partly by the property of Morarji Mulji and partly by the property of Sewji Veliji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdass and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1908.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots near the Seashore, at the North side of the New Over Bridge, at Canupati, and at junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road and at the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 2, the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years:—

Plot No. 1—Abutting on the New Overbridge at Chanpati, near the Seashore. Area about 1,845 square yards.

Plot No. 2—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Road and New 60 feet road, about 1,612 square yards.

Plot No. 3—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road, about 1,400 square yards.

Full particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rule and regulations for building, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The auction sale of all the above plots will be held on Plot No. 2.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1908.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. are open for the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED:—A.1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
78, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Papers) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Sir A M Monteath, Rev Cannon, Mrs Taylor Lieut Bhakens, Mr Wagelm, Col Sergt Pye, wife and 3 children, Mr Marstin, Mr Warden, Mr Sheriar and son and 140 deck.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Ahmade, 1,640 tons, Captain T Hughes sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1,735 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed yesterday for Jedah with 860 pilgrims.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lichtenfels 3,623 tons, Captain H Freriehs sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE German East Africa Line, steamer Kaiser, 1,713 tons, Captain F. Pohlenz will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo 2 cabin and 125 deck passengers.

THE steamer Brazilians, 2,438 tons, Captain F. H. Tamblyn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Koerber 3,163 tons, Captain A. Forest, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE R. I. M. steamer Dalhousie, Commander C. Gardner, sailed yesterday for Aden with the following details.—S. T. Corps 1 agent, 1 clerk and 2 servants, R.A. 1 Staff Sergt. wife and daughter. Bedford Regt. 2 Sergeants, I. S. M. Corps.—1 man, 1 woman and 1 child, 113th Infantry, 2 native officers and 15 men, Aden troop.—2 men, 1 woman and 2 children, R.G. A. Aden Defences.—24 men, 3 women and 2 children.

THE B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain Chappell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and Mr. E. A. E. Atkins, and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kilkeran, 2,438 tons, Captain T. Smith sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Crusader, 2,759 tons Captain R. W. Milburn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

H M S Hardinge ...Comde Dobson ... .R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 31.

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Abbotsford.....2852 Scroggie .....The Bombay & Co
Brasiliana .....2438 Tunbly.....Cary Bros Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....3022 House .....R A Willis
Clematis .....3329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Crusador.....2759 Melburn .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvarn .....M M & Co
Frankley.....2618 Yell .....T M & Co
Hydra.....860 Siqueland .....F F Campbell & Co
Inchborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ...2032 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihilt .....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran.....2413 Smith .....The Bombay Co
Kenly.....2329 Wilson .....W & A G & Co
Loodiana .....2124 Ross .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe.....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward.....The Bombay Co
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Strathdee.....2846 White .....W & A G & Co
Scalda.....3438 Brown .....M M & Co
Seirstad.....607 Tanarge.....F F C & Co
Strathfillan.....2816 Hilton.....W & A G & Co
Urlana.....3384 Brooks .....N F.....M M & Co
Vauxhall .....2346 Bradbering.....Bombay Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto .....The Bombay Co
Wadington.....2659 Jarsen.....Standard Oil Co
Wildenfels.....3559 Oenker .....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Leslie	3499	Goodwin	C'gong	5-11	F M & Co
B Morocco	2477	Macaren	Hull	3-11	F Muir & Co
H Haidari	1563	De Lorme	Jeddah	10-11	B & P S N Co
K Mousoori	1735	Hannah	Jeddah	31-10	B & P S N Co
L Lewis	146	Shepherd	Jeddah	8-11	Shah S N Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	Marrison	P Gulf	1-11	Essaji & A M Jewanji
P Birkhall	2738	Jones	M'borough	5-11	S Smidt & Co
Q Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	6-11	B & P S N Co

Offside L-M

Saraswati	443	Ismail	repairing	Bo S N Co Ld	
Shah Jehan	2567	Webb	Jeddah	9-11	Essajee M W D D
Bahaduri		Fakeera	Mangalore	2-11	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Fulitala	2702	Allen	Rangoon	2-11	M M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Haig	L'pool	11-11	W & A G & Co
3 Walton Hall	3203	Leary	Genoa		K Nixon & Co
4 Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	Kobe	4-11	N Y Kaisha
5 Florida	3029	Hurry	M'borough	7-11	J M & Co
6 Nadir	2041	Wright	Calcutta	3-11	T M & Co
7 Canara	3889	Wilson	Antwerp	1-11	M M & Co
9 City of Glasgow	4112	Greenho rn	K'chi	3-11	K Nixon & Co
12 Marmora	5239	Weston	London	7-11	P & O Co
16 Alavi	3324	Hill	Jeddah	4-11	B & P S N Co and A M Jeewanjee
Badric	1013	Baldwin	Jeddah	3-11	G Jeewajee

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Crusader s	Milburn	Durban, Oct 10
	Linga s	Bothwell	Karachi, Oct 29

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Singu s	Morrison	Rangoon
	Worsley Hall	Jenkins	Karachi
	Strathness s	Lament	Calcutta
	Auchenarden s	Gallaway	Karachi
	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden
	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Persian Gulf, &c
Nov. 1	Kilkeran s	Smith	Calcutta
	Koerber s	Foreste	Trieste, &c
	B I M S Dalhousie	Gardner	Aden
	Brasiliana s	Tamblyn	Calcutta
	Lichtenfels	Freriehs	Karachi
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jedah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

...mer Kaiser, Poblenz, for Zanzibar, &c.
Bulimba, Chappell, for Persian Gulf, &c.

...Hydra, for Bangkok, &c, began to load

...H REUTER'S AGENCY].

...ER MOVEMENTS.

...Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at ...rning of the 30th ult.
...steamer Colaba, left London on ...30th ult.
...steamer Clan Chattan, arrived in ...ning of the 31st ult.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—2,000 cwts bone-meal, Croft Mody and Co; 645 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 62 bales hemp, G Madhowjee and Co; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—500 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co; 20 cwts deer horns, 104 lbs tortoise shells, E Mahomed: 200 cwts dilseed, J Luckmidas; 8 bales cotton, M Buckeylal.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—14,940 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 224 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 3,680 cwts castorseed, 5,998 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Walton Hall s—600 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,996 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 2,909 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—201 cwts cashewnuts, J Fachiri; 3,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6,001 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Walton Hall s—200 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 150 bales cottonfly, C Boggiano and Co; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—11 cwts cloves, T Canjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 300 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 120 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 950 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 1st November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	31	12	14 p.m.	22	16
Teheran ...	1	8	59 a.m.	1	49
Suez	1	2	p m.	9	30

NOTICES.

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Tunhong and Manyuen (30-10-08.)

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd November.

1 Programme of parades for the week ending Saturday the 7th inst.
Monday 2nd inst—Nil.
Tuesday 3rd inst—Sword and Carbine Drill at the Town Hall at 6 p. m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
Wednesday 4th inst.—There will be a parade for all Recruits of the current season at the Riding School at 7-30 a. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.
Thursday 5th inst—Nil.
Friday 6th inst—Nil.
Saturday 7th inst.—There will Class Firing and practice shooting at the Santa Cruz Range.
Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-5 p.m.
Sergt-Major Coy will attend Riding School daily at 7-30 a.m. Sunday excepted for instructional purposes.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
for Officer Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd November.

515.—Detail for the week ending 7th instant.

To-day Monday 2nd instant—"M" Coy. parade on parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
2 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.
3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p.m.
Tuesday 3rd instant—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject.—Musketry instruction, care and cleaning of Arms.
2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
3 "L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p.m.
Wednesday, 4th instant—"M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.
Thursday, 5th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.
2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N.C. Officers.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
Friday, 6th instant—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.
2 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.
Saturday, 7th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon, Lady McMahon, and the Misses McMahon left Quetta on Sunday for Karachi.

MR. K. A. K. HALLOWES of the Geological Survey was married to Miss Caroline Manley at Mussoorie on the 21st ultimo.

WITH reference to the recent Government Order on the Ootcamund Industrial Conference, the Madras Government issued on the same date a supplemental Order appointing Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries, to be the head of the new Department of Industries, and he will in future be styled the Director of Industries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for over additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GWYER—October 18, at Kirsten Hall, Simla, the wife of Vernon E. Gwyer, Indian Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACHAYA—WOODLEY—October 28, at St. Mark's Church, George Town, Madras, by the Rev. F. E. Markby, M. A., Chaplain, C. T. Machaya, Barrister-at-Law, to Marie Louise, widow of Charles Augustus Woodley and daughter of the Rev. Arthur Theophilus.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES
SUPERSEDE
QUININE.

NOTE 1. **QUININE** makes your head ache. **CHIRETTONES** do not.
NOTE 2. **QUININE** costs Rs. 2-4 for 100 5-gr. tablets. **CHIRETTONES** cost Re. 1. for 100 5-gr. tablets delivered anywhere.
NOTE 3. **QUININE** does not suit Everybody. **CHIRETTONES** do. They are called Everybody's Tonic.
NOTE 4. **QUININE** is disagreeable. **CHIRETTONES** are pleasantly bitter; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.
CHIRETTONES are the cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence. Give them to everybody in the house when fever is prevalent, or a Tonic is required. They are EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
Re. 1 delivered anywhere free of all other charges.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 5-23m., 5-37a. Low water, 0-32m., 11-39a.
Public holiday, Banks closed: Fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown.
Arrival of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, Grant Road Railway Station.
Meeting in Sir Mangaldas' House, Girgaum, to express devotion and loyalty to the British Raj, 5-40 p.m.
Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker."
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 1st, First Quarter, 7h. 46-3m. p.m.; Nov. 8th, Full Moon, 1h. 28-0m. p.m.; Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m.; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, November 3.—Sun rises, 6h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 6-45m., 7-14a. Low water, 1-41a.
Wednesday, November 4.—Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, Carter the Miracle Worker, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 8-50m., 9-29a. Low water, 2-30m., 3-9a.
Friday, November 6.—Empire Theatre, Amateur Dramatic Entertainment, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 41m. Sun sets 6h. 4m. High water, 9-38m., 10-19a. Low water, 3-24m., 3-54a.
Saturday, November 7.—Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 10-21m., 11-3a. Low water, 4-11m., 4-28a.

FATAL FALL.—Manibai (17), a Hindu girl, fell from the third floor of a house in Kalbadevi Road, where she was living with her husband. On Friday morning she over-balanced herself while hanging some clothes on a line in the verandah of the upper floor. Death was instantaneous.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—Oomibai Bheema (35), a Hindu woman, was removed to the G. T. Hospital, suffering from internal injuries sustained by her on the 22nd ultimo when she fell into the hold of the s.s. "Zoroaster." She succumbed to the injuries on Saturday and the Coroner held an inquiry. The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the spine due to an accidental fall.

A PARSI CIVILIAN.—Mr. Ardasir Rustomji Dalal, who obtained the third rank in passing the Civil Service examination last year, and the first rank in passing the final examination, has been awarded the Bhownagger Maharaj's gold medal and the Cama prize.

MEMBER OF THE INDIA COUNCIL.—Mr Syed Hussain Bilgrami, Member of the India Council, has not been in good health for some time past, and as he has been advised to pass the coming winter in India, he will probably return here in a few weeks and remain here for nearly for month

PROFESSOR LEES SMITH'S LECTURES.—Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart., Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Jamsedji Ardesir Wadia, Mr. Shapoorji D Broacha, Messrs D. M. Petit & Co., Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., and Messrs. B. D. Petit & Co., have contributed Rs. 100 each towards the expenses of Professor Lees Smith's lectures on higher commercial subjects in the ensuing cold weather.

VOTARIES OF INDIAN MUSIC.—Under the auspices of "Shankar Darbar" a special gathering was held on Sunday last to confer the title of "Sangit Visharada (Bachelor of Music) upon Mr. L. S. Bhandare, the Champion Hindoo Cricketer and a son of Mr. Sadanand T. Bhandare of the Imperial Customs Service. Mr. Bhandare was also presented with a Gold Medal and a Gold Band for the good services rendered by him in the cause of Indian Music. It will be remembered that this Institution was started some years back under the kind patronage of His Highness the Nizam, which grants Diplomas and Certificates of merit to those who pass the Examination of the Shankar Darbar,

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—At a presentation held at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High School, on Saturday last at 6 p.m., Mr. Herbert George Clark, Acting Honorary Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay Presidency Centre, presided, and distributed prizes and certificates (Junior) to the successful students of the New High School, in "First Aid" examination. A report from the Hon. Class Secretaries, Messrs. D. N. Marker and D. F. Panthaki was read of the working of the Association and its initiative of introducing "First Aid" instruction in Schools. The president, in his speech, thanked the Principals of the schools concerned for their kind support, and the Hon. lecturers Dr. Sorab Curseji Bhaya and Dr. Edalji Erachsha Madon for conducting and Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna N. Dandeker for examining these classes. He then dwelt upon the usefulness of the "First Aid" instruction in schools, congratulated the prize winners and successful students and encouraged them to make efforts towards getting senior certificates, thus qualifying themselves to be members of the Ambulance Brigade. Dr. Sorab C. Bhaya then proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and the gathering dispersed after garlanding the Chairman.

IMPORTING COCAINE.

A Technical Point.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. A. H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. N. De Silva was charged at the instance of Abkari Inspector Gandhi, with importing 10 pounds of cocaine from Busrah on the 28th September last.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted while Mr. Binning, with Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. An application for issuing a commission to Busrah was made by the defence but it was not found practicable to issue a commission. The case for the prosecution having been concluded, the defence called no evidence.

Mr. Bowen then adressed the Court. He remarked that it was suggested by the defence that the parcel of the drug was sent to accused by some malicious person or persons out of spite. But it might be remembered that the quantity of cocaine contained in the parcel was worth Rs. 3,200. It did not stand to reason that a person would spend such a large amount to satisfy his grudge against another. Again, there was evidence to show that the accused expected a parcel from Busrah, that he knew it was coming and that he had personally made inquiries on the Ballard Pier and at Mazagon Bunder. A parcel was said to be imported, the Public Prosecutor submitted, as soon a boat carrying it anchored near the Dock walls.

Mr. Binning, on the other hand, contended that as the parcel was not removed from the boat and was not landed on the shore and could not be said to have been imported until a dutiable drug or commodity was landed on the shore it could not be said to have been imported. Cocaine was very cheap in Busrah and the quantity sent by the parcel, according to the market value of that place, only cost about Rs 500. The accused expected a parcel of fruit from Busrah, he did not intend to palm off any parcel without paying any duty on it. He knew that Preventive Service Officers of the Customs inspected the cargo on board a steamer as soon as the vessel enters the harbour. The parcel was sent in an ordinary way and probably the sender might have intended it for the purposes of the trade. As the law stood it could not be said to have been imported and the charge must be dismissed.

His Worship intimated that the Court would consider if the point be referred to the High Court as to the definition of the word "import."

THE FIRST VANIK CIVILIAN.

Mr. Dharajlal Dayabhoy Nanavati, B. A., I.C.S., is expected to return to this country on the 13th instant; and with a view to accord him a fitting reception and to do him honour on his arrival in Bombay, a preliminary meeting of leading citizens was held in Sirdar Buildings, on Friday, to consider the necessary steps to be taken for the purpose. Among those present at the meeting were Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, Messrs. Vishwanath Purbhudas Vaiyadia, harrister-at-law, Jugmohundas Vurjivandas, Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya, Ghundulal Vijulal Divan, solicitor, Hiralal Dayabhoy, solicitor, Purshotumdas Thakordas, Narandas Purshotamdas, Ranchordas Vurjivandas, Ganesham Nilcant Nadkarni, Shivji Nathu, Maganlal Dalpatram Khakar, Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, Alimahomed Bhimji, Subramani Iyer, etc. On the motion of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, seconded by Mr. Vishwanath Purbharam Vaiydia, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh was called to the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said Mr. Dhirajlal had not only passed his Civil Service examination, but he had passed it most successfully, and he was therefore entitled to be congratulated on the result. Native Civilians were very few in number, and an addition to their ranks was of benefit to the country; and those who passed the test successfully ought to be congratulated and thus encouraged.

Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji then moved that a committee be appointed for concerting measures to accord a warm hearted welcome to Mr. Dhirajlal on his return to this country, consisting of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas, Mr. Vishwanath Purbhudas Vaiydia, Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, Messrs. Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, Dadabhoy M. Dalal, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff, Ghanesham N. Nadkarni, Narandas Purshotamdas, Mahomedbhoy Hubibbhoy and M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law. The proposition was unanimously adopted, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman and the owner of the premises, the proceedings terminated.

A SERIOUS slip of boulders occurred recently on the Nilgiri Railway, between the Kallar and Adderley stations, blocking the line very badly. It is expected that it will take six days to clear the line; in the meantime passengers are being transhipped.

"POONA BRAHMINS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Extremist papers are too ready to style the forthcoming sectarian meeting, a Congress of the Indian Nation, and strongly advise the people not to attend the Convention of the Moderates, on the wise argument that the Moderates want to hold a meeting of the Moderates of all Presidencies, whilst they are to hold it on pure National lines. Is the nation as a whole willing to go in for such meetings of the Extremists, especially when they know that their path is quite suicidal and will ruin the people, although they make much of themselves? They have as followers a few hot-headed yet not criminal students, who leaving the right path of serving India up-lifting her, have firmly clung to bring disgrace on the people of India by rash and unthought of actions. By following this path the students have closed the door to honourable life, have lost all interest in public affairs, in the welfare of the society, have dismissed from their minds the higher aims of becoming noble citizens of India and still higher ambition of serving the country—and all this by blindly following the extreme Extremists; but they have forced open the gates to secret plotting and murders, secret study of that branch of chemistry which treats of bombs and other explosives and have thus forced the Government to widely open the gates of their jails and help the culprits to ascend the gallows. What do the Extremists seriously aim at? They are not prepared as yet for any armed revolution like the European countries. They can do nothing more than make a few petty riots which will cause the death of several mill-hands, will alarm the peaceful citizens who will rally round Government and thus show to the world the weakness of the miscroscopical minority which is willing to use boys to throw bombs, thus causing the death of two helpless women. They admit that it was a mistake. But revolutionaries, who are trying seriously to gain their end, will never commit such mistakes. They say they do not want useless riots and fruitless bloodshed, then I think they would do wisely if they stopped talking feeble and idle treason, thus robbing India of the liberty of the Press which she enjoyed peacefully till the Extremists used it to excite to murder. They might think that they can prevent anarchy and bloodshed after they have overthrown the British Raj in a few years, then, though we do not agree with them, yet we might respect their courage, as they try to throw up the barricades and begin to fight. If their words and writings do not mean this, they mean nothing and then they are criminal nonsense. Several students believing they meant seriously, have thought them heroes; and thus followed their line of thought and action which ruined and will ruin them all.

The Extremist paper of Bombay, now tries to spread social reforms and some of its writings are really praisworthy, because it clearly depicts the state of the country as regards reforms. But in one of its writings on caste-distinction and caste-hatred, wherein it tries to amalgamate the castes and drive out the hatred, it betrays the sentiments residing in the immermost recess of the heart of a pure "Poona Brahmin." Therein the Editor asserts that there is much hatred of caste among the Government servants and he admonishes the people not to seek Government employment and yet we find a majority of "Poona Brahmins" in the Government service, who are willing to work for Rs. 15 per mensum thus degrading their position as well as that of others of different castes. There may be caste distinction and hatred, as the editor says, among the servants of Government, and other offices; and it is quite natural as each one tries to seek his own profit, and next that of his community, but that only as far as their office is concerned, but outside office, to the best of my belief, they are on amicable terms with each other. From this the editor ought not to have deduced that Government service is the root of caste distinction and hatred, but on the contrary the poisoned hearts of the "Poona Brahmins" are at the bottom of all this. He need not blame his ancestors and the last Peshwas for having created much of the hatred now existing, but I can assure the editor that the present and the past generations have done much more than what the Peshwas had done towards the creation of such mean hatred.—Yours etc.

SON OF INDIA.

Bombay, October 31.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"The Girl behind the Counter."

On Saturday night the Ellis Opera Company played "The Girl behind the Counter" for the second time to a good house. The piece is reminiscent of "The Shop Girl" and "The Belle of New York," though of course it falls a long way short of those exquisite funniosities in musical charm and dramatic interest. The Ellis Company played it very creditably, and got the most that could be expected out of it. Most of the parts were well played. Mr. Fred Ellis as Sir Walter Raleigh at the Carnival, in a get up drawn from the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries, created roars of laughter. His patter was really rich, and it met with the entire approval of the house. Miss Doreen O'Connor, who is now such an old favourite of the Bombay public, on Saturday night played, sang and danced with all her old dash and vivacity. She sang, with Mr. Rooney, the "Grosvenor Girl" song very pleasantly. Mr. Carlyle as Lord Gushington was quite a correct dude; Mr. Osborne as the German Commissionaire was very Deutscher, and Miss Primmer as the heroine who was determined to "marry a man" was the soul of the piece. The Ellis Opera Company leave Bombay with a greatly enhanced reputation.

CARTER THE MAGICIAN TO-NIGHT!

CARTER, the Magician, and Company, begin a week's engagement at Bandmann's Theatre to-night, with a matinee for the children on Saturday. Carter will present a marvellous entertainment of magic, mirth and mystery, and will introduce Miss Abigail Price, the indescribable phenomenon who reveals the past and peops into the future of her auditors.

It is said that Miss Price will read sealed letters held by people in the audience and advise them on all matters of interest to inquirers.

Carter will present numerous wonderful and new conceits in magic and exemplifies the possibility of the propulsion of the astral body cane by a young lady to disappear at will and reappear in the theatre at the entrance. Mr. Carter will also reproduce a spiritualistic seance, and many marvels, in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of science, will be shown. Booking is very large and it is predicted Bombay will be treated to the most delectable fare yet served, and that Carter will play to packed houses.

THE Government of India have approved of the tentative grant of detention allowance to officers of British and Native regiments when detached from their regiments on temporary duty, being made permanent with effect from the 1st instant.

LIFE IN PRISON.

An Indian's Complaints.

"TREATED WORSE THAN KAFFIRS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send you herewith, for publication, a communication addressed by me to the Director of Prisons. The British Indian Association has voluntarily undertaken to suffer, and to advise British Indians to suffer; but I do not know whether treatment such as is described in the letter herewith enclosed squares with the humanity of the Colonists. We do not ask to be treated as favoured prisoners, but we do ask that British Indian prisoners be treated with some degree of humanity in this enlightened country.—I am, etc.

(Signed) A. M. CACHALIA.

Chairman, British Indian Association, Johannesburg, September 19th, 1908.

September 19th, 1908.

The Director of Prisons, Pretoria.

SIR,—My Association has received a letter in Gujarati from a British Indian named Syed Ali, who has just undergone imprisonment at Boksburg. I give below a free translation of the material portion of the letter. It is dated September 17th and is written from Springs :—

"I write the following, God between us. On August 19th 1908, I was sentenced by the Magistrate to pay a fine of ten shillings or suffer imprisonment for seven days with hard labour, for trading without a licence. I accepted gaol. When I was admitted, a Kaffir came to me and asked me to strip myself naked. I did so. I was then made to walk in that condition, barefoot, some distance. I was then kept together with Kaffirs, in cold water, for twenty-five minutes. I was then taken out and taken to an office. I was then given some clothes to wear, but I did not get any sandals. I therefore asked a gaoler for some. At first he said "no," and then he gave me torn sandals. I asked for socks, and he used abusive language (untranslateable). I asked again, and he said, "look here I will sjambok you.' I was then frightened and, had I spoken again, he would certainly have struck me.

"On August 20th, the work given me to do was that of carrying and emptying closet buckets. I complained to the gaoler about this work, and I received a kick and slaps. I still persisted in my complaint, and told him that I would be glad to break stones, but would like to be relieved from the work of carrying and emptying these buckets. I was then kicked again, I became helpless, and I had to carry those buckets."

"On August 22nd, Saturday, I was again kept in cold water for nearly half-an-hour. I was extremely cold. I was shivering, God knows how cold it was. I then became feverish. My chest became bad. On August 25th I was discharged. The gaoler, on discharging said, "You may come again if you wish to die" and I retorted, "All right, you may kill me if you can." I then returned to Springs by the 11-0 o'clock train. And ever since I have been ill, and I have been discharging blood from the chest and am under medical advice. . . .

"I was treated worse than a Kaffir prisoner. Happily, I was the only Indian. I thank God that I was spared. All my book-debts have become bad, but I do not care. I hope the community will be able to preserve its self respect."

My Association does not know how far the above statement is true, but on the face of it, in my humble opinion it calls for a thorough investigation, which I have no doubt you will make. In the meanwhile, I venture to inform the Government through you that assuming the truth of the above statement, the advice given by my Association is, despite all difficulties, to continue to suffer for what it believes to be a principle.

I may add that the correspondent, as his name implies, is a direct descendent of the Prophet, and I need hardly comment upon the resentment that would be bitterly felt by Mahomedans, when they understand that such a person has been called upon to perform the dirtiest work at the Boksburg gaol.—I have, etc.

(Signed) A. M. CACHALIA.

Chairman, British Indian Association.

(From the "Rand Daily Mail," 21st September.)

"IF TRUE DISGRACEFUL."

SIR,—In your sub-leader of the 10th instant, under the heading "If True, Disgraceful," you referred to the treatment of Asiatics in the gaol. Your words are well worth repeating. Directing attention to Mr. Gandhi's complaint that the men were being half starved, you ended: "Those men are political prisoners; it is unjust if they are put to hard labour or made to wear prison clothing; it is infamously unjust if they are treated dietetically as Mr. Gandhi says they are. We thought that countries professing themselves civilised had abolished torture. We seem to be an exception."

Will you allow me to point out that, according to the statement in this morning's paper, the Director of Prisons has replied, "that no change will be made in the present diet for British Indians except on medical advice." That is, the British Indians are not only not to be "made to wear prison clothing and be put to hard labour"; they are also to be still "half starved," a punishment which is not embodied in the sentence. When you said sixteen days ago that "if Mr. Gandhi's accusation be well-founded, we are acting in a way which would disgrace a Turkish province," you did not speak too strongly.

I have proof that this shameful and inhuman treatment is causing acute suffering. I am told that one Indian boy, unable to eat the repulsive mealie pap, and too weak to continue the hard labour, was brutally kicked by one of the native guards. Others complain bitterly of the dietetic torture to which they are subjected. They think this is part of the effort to reduce them to compliance with the desire of the Government. I refuse to believe this is so. But, at any rate, for the credit of the Transvaal, it must be stopped.

(Signed) JOSEPH DOKE.

From the "Transvaal Leader," 29th August, 1908.

SIR G. ROOS-KEPPEL left Simla for Peshawar on Saturday.

DR. JUSTIN E. ABBOTT, of the American Board, has returned to Bombay.

A MUSEUM of archæology has been opened in the Naubat Khana, in Delhi Fort.

SIR ANDREW FRASER will arrive in Calcutta from Darjeeling on Saturday next.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE INDIAN TELEGAPHS.

THE "PIONEER" :—The Indian Telegraph Department has claimed a good deal of public attention during the last two years. The usual Commission was appointed to examine into its working, and the tedious process of recording evidence and formulating a programme of reforms extended over many months. But immediate results were not forthcoming, and there was marked impatience shown by the signalling staff at the delay in improving their position. This culminated in a partial strike last spring, much to the detriment of the mercantile community, who feared that business might be altogether paralysed; and even when the trouble passed there was uneasy feeling that it might recur. Various changes had meanwhile been made in the traffic system, the services of an expert from England having been secured in order to bring arrangements up to date. Some of the reforms were not altogether palatable to those whom they affected but on the whole great improvements were made, which have been of marked advantage to the public. The telegraphic service generally has been quickened up and impediments to the expeditious handling of island traffic have been removed. The reforms are still incomplete, but they are having their proper effect, and in a year or two the Department should enjoy a more vigorous life than heretofore. The concessions notified as regards pay and promotion of the subordinate staff should prove acceptable to the telegraph masters and signallers who have had legitimate grievances in the past, and the period of disturbance should now come to an end.

The annual administration report of the Department for the official year 1907-8 has just been published; and is shows that, in spite of all the drawbacks which we have indicated, the volume of work has steadily expanded, Upwards of 11 1/2 millions inland messages were dealt with, an increase of 1,300,000 in the twelve months, while the foreign traffic remained steady. The total value of the messages was just over a crore of rupees, an improvement of between five and six lakhs. The working expenses, however, increased by no lese than 16 lakhs; and though a surplus of nearly 21 lakhs is claimed, this represents only a return, on a total capital outlay of 10 1/4 crores of 2 per cent. The accounts are not presented in a way which can easily be understood, but it is obvious that the telegraphs do not pay in a strictly commercial sense. In fact in the last Budget Statement the "total net revenue" figures as a minus quantity. As the Report indicates there is no prospect of an improvement in the financial position, for the increase in the value of telegrams is less than the increase in their number. It is asserted that a loss of something under three annas is incurred on every message handled. This is, of course, due to the introduction of the four anna telegram, as over 80 per cent of all messages are now sent at the "deferred" rate. It is obvious that such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue and the Government now propose to make the lowest unit of charge six annas for twelve words, following the English practice in this respect. This should tend to raise the receipts, and as the "deferred" traffic has been quickened up, no objection should be taken to the additional charge. The "ordinary" rate, which has little to recommend it, will presumably be abolished; and the "urgent" rate will be reduced from two rupees to one. The results of a year's working on this new basis—provided the proposals of Government command public approval—should be sufficient to check the fall in the average value of each telegram year after year, and to bring about a fair return on capital expenditure.

The expansion of telegraph work is made clear from some of the tabular statements. In 1903-4 the total number of messages of all kinds was a little over eight millions: last year it exceeded 14 1/4 millions. The Press traffic has increased in a remarkable manner, for there are now nearly 26 millions of words signalled each year. The receipts from this source are very small, only about 1 3/4 lakhs per annum; but it would be unwise to tamper with the "multiple" system, as a cheap new service is to the public advantage. Foreign Press traffic shows a slight increase but the rates are still too high to permit of any great expansion, and the absence of any copy-right in messages to Indian newspapers discourages expenditure on this class of telegrams. The network of wires which cover the country grows very steadily nearly 12,000 miles of wire, including cables, were added last year. Telephone work is also increasing, though India has yet to make up a good deal of lee-way in this respect. The handling of the foreign traffic continues to be satisfactory, and the Suez route was only interrupted for two days in the whole year. There were more interruptions than usual on the Teheran route; but with the new Central Persia line open, delays should be less in future. The traffic by land with China, through Bhamo, is still so small that it is of no account; and until the Peking Government look into the working of the Chinese lines no improvement is possible. As regards wireless telegraphy the messages exchanged with the Andamans nearly doubled in number; and the use of improved apparents gave excellent results. Inland we have not a single wireless station, though for many reasons installations should be set up. The surprise is that the military authorities at least, have not recognised the great value of the wireless system, which has been eagerly seized upon by the Navy.

Reviewing the year's work as a whole, we must acknowledge that a considerable advance has been made, and much of this is due to the labours of Mr. Newlands, the traffic expert. These are acknowledged by Mr. Berrington, the Director-General, in the following terms:—"The improvements suggested by him, and in course of being adopted, are calculated to rid the traffic administration of this department of many absolete and cumbrous methods, and by the introduction of up-to-date ideas and of improved devices for the rapid handling of messages, to increase the efficiency of the service in a marked degree." When the current year ends the effect of the reforms should have made itself thoroughly felt, and the greater attention that is now being paid to the traffic branch should have the best results. Mr. Berrington and the administrative staff have passed through an anxious time, but they should amerge from the trial all the stronger for the experience which they have gained.

A PUNJAB CIVILIAN.

The "ENGLISHMAN."—Autobiographies of men who have been much in the public eye, and who have played important roles in the public service, are always interesting and instructive. Apart from the fact that such publications are historical records, they throw side-lights on incidents in the history of nations, and explain many things that at the time appeared inexplicable, or which confused, and perhaps, irritated public opinion. In India, where official work has to be done under difficulties, and the actions of the authorities are so apt to be misconstrued, and wrong and ignoble motives attributed to every little action, the task of the officials is rendered more than usually difficult and harassing. The district officer in India occupies a unique position. He is called upon to act in an emergency, which may require either great tact and delicate handling, or prompt and decisive active action. If he fails in either, he loses the confidence of the Government. If he displays too much zeal in any particular circumstances, he is assailed in a variety of ways, the general public, as a rule, being in ignorance of the real inwardness of things. It is in these and a hundred other respects that a book like "Thirty-five years in the Punjab," by Mr. G.R. Elsmie, C.S.I., L.L.D., throws much light on the hundred and one problems of administration that a British officer is called upon to meet, and the perusal of which should prove of educational value to the young Civilian.

Mr. Elsmie was the last Haileybury Civilian who served in the Punjab, and is not unknown as an author, having collaborated in "Lumsden of the Guides," and as editor of "The Life of Sir Donald Stewart," at one time Commander-in-Chief in India. The book, as the author modestly tells us, is more in the nature of "Notes by the Way," as it consists mainly of extracts from letters written by, and to him, and diaries, as he journeyed through his Indian life, from 1858 to 1893. The narrative, he hopes, may be found to be of interest by all Punjabis, who remember the whole or part of the time dealt with; by young men looking forward to service as Civilians in India, and by other persons who care to read about this country. The record show how a young Civilian changes his raw opinions as he progresses upwards and learns the country and its varied inhabitants. In these notes we find the names of nearly all the men who have taken a prominent part, not in the history of the "Land of the Five Rivers" alone but of India generally since the great Mutiny of 1857. Lawrence Montgomery, Douglas Forsyth, C. E. Bernard, Sir Robert Edwards, and many others, run through the book. Sir Robert Montgomery and Sir Douglas Forsyth figure prominently throughout, from the fact that they were intimate friends of the author.

It is impossible in the limited space of a newspaper article to refer even to a fraction of the interesting contents of the volume before us; but a few extracts will give the reader some idea of the varied and reminiscent character of the work. Here is the advice given by Sir Douglas Forsyth to the author: "A Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner should be a bit of a tiger. . . There is evil in becoming "too" legal or inelastic, and whatever one may be on the bench, certainly on the executive side a degree of "Sakhti" (hardness) is necessary to be a vigorous and efficient ruler. This is very sound reasoning, and the evils of being "too legal" are being experienced every day in Bengal at the present time. Mr. James Gordon, Private Secretary to Lord Lawrence, in speaking to the author on the work of a Private Secretay to the Viceroy, said that "one of the most disagreeable of his duties was dealing with written and personal applications for honours preferred by men who thought themselves entitled to decorations." Most young district officers desire to get into Secretariat work; but the author found this tiresome. He says: "My advice to young Civilians anxious to try their hands at Secretariat work would be, let your time as Under-Secretary precede, not follow, your time as head of a district."

On the subject of our law-ridden rule, the author quotes from a letter by Sir R. Montogomery: "Changes are so numerous nowadays and legislation so rapid, that I do not wonder at the amazement of a people who, 20 years ago, had never heard of law. It will take a good deal of reasoning to make them understand 'compulsory irrigation' and the metric system. This last not even the English nation can tolerate." Times and modes of thought have changed since then. In the early seventies Sir Charles Bernard described Bengal as "an enormous province, or rather set of provinces. . . . No one knows anything of his district, because the district is so large, because a magistrate has no hands or feet on his district except the new police, and then for seventy years the Board of Revenue have adopted, enjoined and enforced on all officers, abstention from enquiry into rural affairs of all kinds"; and much more, all showing how necessary it was that the province should have been partitioned as it has been. The book is well worth close study by all Indian Civilians. It is published by David Douglas, Edinburgh.

WHO ARE THESE BULGARIANS?

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Bulgaria has now come prominently before the world, and it may therefore be of interest to give a brief sketch of the history of the Bulgarian people, so far a retrospect may help to throw light on the events which now hold the strained attention of the civilized world. Gibbon, apologising for the long digression he has made into the history of the Saracens, remarks that "the same labour would be unworthily bestowed on the swarms of savages who, between the seventh and twelfth century, descended from the plains of Scythia, in transient inroad or perpetual emigration. Their names are uncouth, their origins doubtful, their actions obscure, their superstition was blind, their valour brutal, and the uniformity of their public and private lives was neither softened by innocence nor refined by policy." Nevertheless, he gives a rapid account of several of the more important tribes, and, as is usually the case, succeeding investigators have been able to find few errors in his narrative. The Bulgarians were undoubtedly a Turanian race, akin to the Huns, and we hear of them first during the years of decay of the Roman Western Empire when they constantly crossed the Danube and pressed upon the Thracian provinces. In 488 B.C. Theodoric, the Goth, defeated them in the course of his march upon Rome, and for a long time afterwards little is heard of them in history. At the beginning of the ninth century they began, under the famous Krum, to cause alarm to the Eastern Empire and in 811 he defeated and slew the Emperor Nicephorus and converted his skull into a drinking cup.

Intercourse, however, with the Greeks softened the brutality of Bulgarian manners, and in the course of the century the people were converted to Christianity. Under their King Simeon, says Gibbon, "Bulgaria assumed a rank among the civilized powers of the earth." Their kingdom extended from the Carpathians to Adrianople, and Serdica (Sofia) became their capital. After the death of Simeon in 927 the Bulgarian power declined, and in 1018 Samuel, who designed to unite into an empire the Slavonic tribes about the Danube, was defeated by the able Basil II and for many years Bulgaria was subject to the Greek Empire. In 1186, however she revolted, and a second kingdom was founded with its capital at Tirnova, and in the next century Bulgaria became a powerful and civilised state. In 1330 she was conquered by Servia and long remained subject to her. But the shadow of the Turkish invasion was menacing the whole of Eastern Europe, and in about 1393 the country became subject to the Turks. For more than three and a half centuries the country has no history, though in the days when the Ottoman Empire was strong her lot was not unhappy.

The Bulgarians thought that they saw their opportunity in the financial embarrassments of Turkey which had been aggravated by the revolt of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on April 20th 1876, a rising took place which was cruelly suppressed. Mr. Gladstone intervened, and the affair was unfortunately made a party question—a contingency now impossible—and the question was complicated by Russo-English and Russo-Turkish enmities. The war between Russia and Turkey was ended in January, 1878, by the Treaty of San Stefano, under which Bulgaria was made a free tributary province of the Turkish Empire with a native Christian governor. As is well known, England strongly objected to the terms of peace, and six months later the Treaty of Berlin made a new and later settlement. Bulgaria was to be a self-governing principality under the suzerainty of Turkey with a Christian ruler, while to the south of the Balkans a similar province, though nominally subject to Turkey, was formed under the name of Eastern Roumelia. The new ruler of Bulgaria was Prince Alexander, a nephew of the Czar Alexander II. In September, 1885, Eastern Roumelia insisted on being united with Bulgaria. Although this was a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, the Powers decided not to interfere but Servia made an unjustifiable attack upon Bulgaria which was successfully repulsed. Prince Alexander had been a true king and had brought his country prosperously through troubled times, but the amalgamation of Bulgaria and Roumelia displeased the Czar, and Russian intrigues were initiated against the young monarch. Within a year he was forced to abdicate. The story is a curious one and illustrates the "vice of ingratitude, their typical vice" which Captain Herbert attributes to the Bulgarians. On July 7th 1887, Prince Alexander was succeeded by the present ruler, Prince Ferdinand, through his mother a grandson of Louis Phillipe. This brings us down to a period which in the historical sense may be called to-day, and we shall continue the narrative another time in the direction of showing how the present may be thought darkly to foreshadow the future.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

NEW PACHORA MILL.

THE twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. The following is the Directors' report;—

"The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders their twenty-third-annual report with the audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st July, 1908, for their approval and adoption.

On account of the failure of cotton crop in Khandesh, very little work was done at the Company's Pachora Factory during the past season. They had also to keep entirely closed their Nandra Ginning Factory, contenting themselves on the Pool share received from the other Nandra Ginning Factory which worked alone during the season, although the work obtained by this Factory was not sufficient enough to work it alone. The Directors regret to report that owing to the unfavourable causes stated above, the Company has made a loss of Rs. 4,615-6-3. This sum they have deducted from the Credit Balance of the Profit and Loss Account of the last year. Now the Profit and Loss Account shows a Credit Balance of Rs. 6,558-2-2 from which your Directors propose to pay a dividend to the shareholders at Rs. 12 per share which will absorb Rs. 6,000, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 558-2-2 to next year's account.

Your Directors are hopeful that the coming season will turn out to be a prosperous one, as reports from the cotton growing districts speak in encouraging terms of the growing crop.

During the year under report your Directors have purchased from the executors of the late Nathoo Laljee their half share in Nandra Ginning Factory at the price of Rs. 19,500. Now the whole Nandra Ginning Factory belongs to you which you will have seen from the accounts already sent to you. Your Directors believe that they have made a good bargain in acquiring the half share in the said factory at the price and hope that you will approve of this transaction.

Your Directors are sincerely sorry to communicate to you the sad intelligence of the demise of one of their colleagues, the late Mr. Jamnadass Goculdass, who was on the Direction for many years and who rendered valuable assistance to the Board in advancing the interest of the Company. Your Directors therefore note their sense of regard for him here. Your Directors have filled up this vacancy in the Board by appointing Mr. Anandjee Nanjee as a Director of the Company in place of the deceased, which your Directors hope you will approve and confirm.

The Directors' report was adopted; a dividend at Rs. 12 per share was declared; the retiring Director, Mr. Abhjee Oomersey was re-elected; the appointment of Mr. Anandjee Nanjee as a Director was confirmed; and Mr. Dwarkadas Vijbhokhandas was re-appointed auditor.

JALGAUM MILL.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, Chairman of the Board of Directors presided:—The following is the Directors' report.

"The Directors beg to submit to the shareholdrrs their seventeenth annual report and audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st July, 1908, for approval and adoption.

On account of the failure of cotton crop in Khandesh, very little work was done at the Company's Factory during the year under report. Your Directors had to keep entirely closed their Ginning Factory, contenting themselves on the Pool share received from the other Jalgaum Ginnings which worked during the season, but the total work obtained by them was very poor. As there was no joint working agreement of Jalgaum Presses for the year under report, your Directors had to work their Press with much reduced competition rates. Your Directors regret to report that owing to the unfavourable causes stated above the Company has made a loss of Rs. 6,690-9-5 and they are sorry that owing to the unfavourable causes stated above they cannot this year declare any dividend to the shareholders. They are, however, hopeful that the coming season will turn out to be a prosperous one as reports from the cotton growing districts speak in encouraging terms of the growing crops.

Your Directors are sincerely sorry to communicate to you the sad intelligence of the demise of one of their colleagues the late Mr. Jamnadass Goculdass, who was on the Direction for many years and who rendered valuable assistance to the Board in advancing the interest of the Company. Your Directors therefore note their sense of regard for him here. Yours Directors have filled up his vacancy in the Board by appointing Mr. Anandjee Nanjee as a director of the Company in place of the deceased, which appointment your Directors hope you will approve and confirm."

The Directors' report was adopted; the retiring Director Mr. Abhjee Gomersey was re-elected; Mr. Anandjee Nanjee's appointment as a Director was confirmed; and Mr. Ramrao Anandrao Vinayek was re-appointed auditor. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Marmagao:—Some two years ago we heard a great deal about a railway line being run from the W. I. P. station Margao to Karwar. If such a line is constructed it would give two outlets to the goods from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The detention to goods and steamers at Marmagao during the early part of this year was scandalous, shippers and steamer owners having to pay demurrage, which ran into several thousand pounds. The Railway also lost heavily by the detention of its stock, hundreds of wagons being held up for quite a long period. This, no doubt, helped largely in the deficit in earnings for the Southern Mahratta Railway. Although many representations were sent to the officials, no satisfaction was obtained. The Railway headquarters were then at Dharwar and it was an easy matter for the officials to run down and enquire into complaints. If better arrangements cannot be made at Marmagao for the coming year, it would be as well to try and get the Karwar railway scheme an accomplished fact, for then we could take our grievances to either headquarters if there is cause for complaint, Karwar being in British territory.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 31.

The area of low pressure over the South Bay, characteristic of a retreating monsoon period, is at present highly developed and seas are rough on the Coromandel Coast.

The associated rainfall has been nearly general in South India and skies are heavily clouded there.

There have also been isolated falls of rain in Burma, Bombay, the Deccan central districts and on the North Coast.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Poona, one and a half inches; Karwar, Kodaikanal and Madras, three-fourths; and Cuddalore and Calicut, one.

Except in the area of rainfall, skies are clear and humidity is normal or in defect.

High temperature conditions are still general in East Gujarat and the adjacent districts to the East and South.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in South India.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

The area of low pressure over the South of the Bay has developed into a shallow depression which is now in the South-West of the Bay, but the rainfall has diminished in South India, there being only nearly general rain on the Coromandel Coast and a few falls in the interior.

Clouds have also decreased, except in the Eastern district where skies are still moderately to heavily clouded.

In South Burma both rainfall and cloud have increased considerably, but in all parts of the country skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Rangoon, Diamond Island and Negapatam, one inch; and Cuddalore, four inches.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in South Burma and South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31st OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity has generally increased and is now in moderate to large excess in the Central and the North Punjab, but normal elsewhere. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are northerly at Multan and westerly at most of the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear over the whole area. The moisture in the air has increased and is now generally equal to the average. Temperature remains in excess during the day and in defect at night at Cawnpore and Allahabad; elsewhere it is normal. Nearly all stations report calms.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is normal. Winds are north-easterly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures continue high over nearly the whole division. Winds are west-north-westerly-to north-easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is equal to the average except in the extreme western districts, where both the maximum and minimum continue higher than usual. Winds are north-easterly to southerly.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0·78 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average and temperature is normal. Winds are easterly at Bombay and southerly at Mormugao; the other stations have calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona records 1·68 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect of the north Bombay Deccan but normal or in excess elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are higher than usual over the whole division. Winds are easterly to south-easterly.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure, the residue of the depression from the Arabian Sea which was shown over Kathiawar and north Gujarat, is more marked to-day and extends to south Rajputana. Weather, however, has been fine in its neighbourhood.

Rainfall has been general in South India and South Madras Coast, and from Karwar to Calicut on the West Coast skies are heavily clouded in the two former areas, and weather is still unsettled along the Coromandel Coast.

Local rain in probable in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 31st October was 29·828 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 32° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE Oxford University Press, which is exhibiting in four different groups at the Franco-British Exhibition, has gained the great distinction of being awarded four Grand Prizes—one each for Printing; Books and Bookbinding; Reproductions of Old Manuscripts and Drawings; and Oxford India Paper. The last is the only Grand Prize awarded for paper.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It make the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 83 Farringdon Road, London, England.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Success of Indian Students.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations held in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, have been received. Twenty-seven students of the Institute entered for the Cotton Spinning Examination of whom twenty-three or 85 per cent. were successful viz., 10 in the Ordinary Grade, first year, 9 in the Ordinary Grade, second year and 4 in the Honours Grade. Twenty-two students of the Institute entered for the Mechanical Engineering Examination of whom 15 or 69 per cent., were successful viz: 11 in the Ordinary Grade, First Part, and 4 in the Ordinary Grade, Second Part. Four students of the Institute entered for the Telephony and Telegraphy Examinations of whom 3 or 75 per cent. were successful in the Ordinary Grade. Twenty students of the Institute entered for the Electrical Engineering Examination of whom 17 or 85 per cent. were successful in the Elementary grade.

This result compares most favourably with the results obtained in England, more specially as the examinations are held only in English which handicaps the Indian students.

The following is the list of passes as forwarded by Sir Philip Magnus:—

Examination No.	Candidate's Name.	Subject of Examination	Grade or Section.	Class.
96	Meenakshisundrum S.	Cotton Dyeing	Ordinary	2
1	Desai, Yeshwantrao G.	Cotton Spinning	Ordy 1st year	1
6	Talcherkar, Keshav G.	do.	do.	1
8	Manchar, Vishwanath R.	do.	do.	1
10	Lam, Nusserwanji B.	do.	do.	2
13	Date, Vishwanath G.	do.	do.	1
16	Mobleji, Deoki Nandan	do.	do.	1
34	Aiyar, Krishnaswami, M.	do.	do.	1
37	Kuctarkar, Bhicaji L.	do.	do.	2
55	Upadhya Durgashanker M.	do.	do.	2
57	Desai, Ramanlal	do.	do.	1
70	Sadavarte, Shamrao G.	do.	do.	2
84	Patel, Somabhai B.	do.	do.	2
90	Desai, Dinker R.	do.	do.	2
94	Vakil, Nusserwanji N.	do.	do.	1
2	Desai, Yeshwantrao G.	do.	Ordy 2nd year	1
7	Talcherker, Keshav G.	do.	do.	1
9	Manchar, Vishwanath R.	do.	do.	1
11	Lam, Nusserwanji B.	do.	do.	2
13	Date, Vishwanath G.	do.	do.	1
17	Mobleji, Deoki Nandan	do.	do.	1
35	Aiyar, Krishnaswami M.	do.	do.	2
56	Upadhya, Durgashanker M.	do.	do.	1
58	Desai, Raman Lal	do.	do.	2
85	Patel, Somabhai B.	do.	do.	2
87	Patel, Chhota al S.	do.	do.	2
95	Vakil, Nasserwanji N.	do.	do.	2
5	Vernon, Frederick V.	do.	Honour Sec, A	2
18	Venkatappayya K.	do.	do.	1
22	Golatker, Balkrishna A.	do.	do.	2
103	Motiram	do.	do.	2
99	Subramanian	Cotton Weaving	Ordy 1st year.	1
101	Dajee, Sorabji B.	do.	do.	2
51	Pradhan, Balkrishna B.	Telegraphy	Ordinary	1
59	Adhiya, Dayaljee H.	do.	do.	1
110	Cowda, Lakshminarayan	do.	do.	2
52	Pradhan, Balkrishna B.	Electrical Engineering	Elementary Pass Class.	
60	Adhiya, Dayaljee H.	do.	do.	
65	Lopez, John L.	do.	do.	
78	Jatwar, V. R.	do.	do.	
79	Afzalluddin. Mahomed	do.	do	
107	Shamanna, D.	do.	do.	
109	Jan, H. Ali	do.	do.	
112	Press, Jahangir P.	do.	do.	
113	Asina, Shapurji N.	do.	do.	
114	Motiwalla, Mehervan B.	do.	do.	
115	Krishnapur, Subba Rao	do.	do.	
116	Iyengar, M. Krishna	do.	do.	
119	Engineer, Sorabji R.	do.	do.	
120	Cardmaster, Papujee S.	do.	do.	
121	Banaji, Jehangir M.	do.	do.	
122	Dubash, Burjorji S.	do.	do.	
123	Gazdar, Riponji N.	do.	do.	
124	Panthaki, J hangir S.	do.	do.	
131	Adajania, Nowrozji N.	do.	do.	
132	Patel, Dhanjishaw N.	do.	do.	
105	Sheth, Manilal K.	Mine Surveying	Preliminary Pass	
111	Cowda, Lakshmiharayan	Motor Car Engineering	Ordy	2
24	Arasaratnam, Gabriel S.	Mechanical Engineering	Ordy Part I Pass.	
31	Abdulla, Mahomed	do.	do.	
39	Naidu, D, Sarangapany	do.	do.	
41	Rao, Ramchandra	do.	do.	
43	Uplap, Navayan P.	do.	do.	
48	Wadia, Dinshaw A.	do.	do.	
66	Ogale, Gurunath P.	do.	do.	
72	Iyengar, N. G. P.	do.	do.	
75	Aiyar, M. R. Subramanian	do.	do.	
127	Rebeiro, Nicholas	do.	do.	
74	Pillay, Muthukrishna	do.	do.	
25	Arasaratnam, Gabriel S.	do.	Ordinary Part II 2nd Class.	
49	Wadia, Dinshaw A.	do.	2	
67	Ogale, Garunath P.	do.	2	
73	Ayengar, N. G. P.	do.	2	

AN AUTOMATIC STROP.

The safety razor has made a great boom in the market of late; but there are still many millions of users of the old-fashioned Sheffield blade left; and the man who knows how to use his razor will not desert it in a hurry for the "safety." The great desideratum in shaving is to know how to use the strop. Some men never learn to strop their blades properly; and some men spend pounds on leather strops because they are always slashing gashes in their leather. A device for saving the expense of leather strops has just been invented; and as it strops automatically it cannot gash the leather. The new device is called the Nutshell, and it is an ingenious though simple application of certain scientific principles, and by its means razors of any standard size can be perfectly stropped in a few seconds by simply turning a small handle. It is so designed that a very gentle pressure of the strop is evenly distributed along the entire length of the blade and is applied to each side in turn. As the handle comes to a stop after being turned in either direction about three times, each side of the razor blade automatically gets precisely the same amount of stropping, equivalent in fact to the use of an ordinary strop over fifteen inches long. The pressure cannot be varied during the stropping process as the mechanism is not affected by the degree of vigor with which the handle is turned. Bearing in mind that the quantity of steel to be removed in setting a razor is infinitesimal, an exceedingly gentle and uniform action is necessary, as otherwise too much steel will be removed from one side and consequently an equal quantity would require to be removed from the other side to counteract it. This would involve abnormal wear of the blade and waste of time and energy. In the "Nutshell" Automatic Stropper the pressure is so gentle and the most absolute keenness so quickly attained that the life of the razor is considerably prolonged, a great saving of time and labour is effected, and the utmost ease and comfort in shaving are secured. It has taken some years of protracted experiment to bring the "Nutshell" Automatic Stropper to perfection; and now, for the first time, an article is placed upon the market capable of mechanically performing the whole task of setting a razor—the only part played by the operator being the insertion of the razor in the aperture at the end, and the turning of the handle a few times in each direction. The Nut-hell can be obtained from Messrs. McAlpin and Huggett, who also have a large stock of gentlemen's dressing roll up cases containing toilet requisites,—very handy and portable.

Solid leather suit cases with silver and nickle mounted fittings, ladies' chatelaine bags with scent bottles, scissors, purses, etc. in fancy leathers; overland trunks in compressed cane and fibre, leather kit bags, holdalls, etc. etc. in great variety. Thermos bottles, wear cases, saddlers' purses, etc.

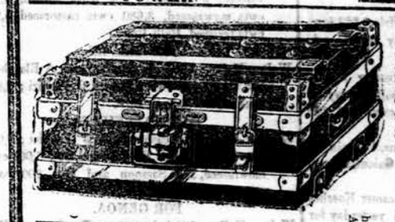
Travellers

BY LAND OR SEA

can fulfil all their requirements by paying a visit to that "Stores of all Stores."

Parry Smith & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER. BOMBAY.



THE "RAJAH" TRUNK.

THE "RAJAH" STEEL TRUNK, near to illustration, but fitted with Bar Lock and Hasp, is made of the best 24 Gauge Steel and well protected throughout.

Size 28" 30" 32" 34"
Price, Rs. 15-12, 17-12 18-12 21-8 each.

THE "OFFICIAL" DESPATCH BOX, near to illustration, English made, fitted with patent Triple Lock which secures the box in three places.
Size 14" 16". Price, Rs. 22-8 25-8 each.

THE "ARMY" UNIFORM CASE NO. 1.

THE UNIFORM CASES are much improved, they have the moulding and rim in one piece. Thoroughly Air Proof and reliable. Size 30" 33" 36"
Price, Rs. 33-8 39 44-8 each.

Travelling Cushions made of floral art muslin and fitted with clean cotton. Rs. 1-12 each.

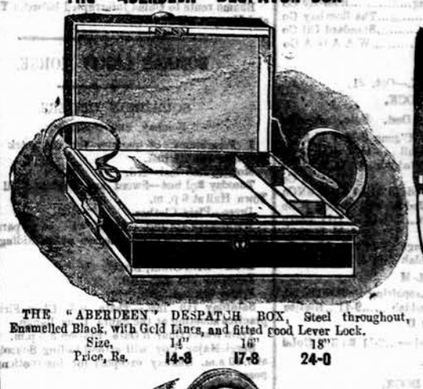
REAL FIBRE TRUNKS.

BROWN FIBRE DEEP TRUNK, as per above.
Size; 32" by 20" by 17" 34" by 20" by 17"
36" by 20" by 15" 72-8 each.
Price, Rs. 64-8 68-0

SPECIAL FIBRE CABIN TRUNKS.

BROWN FIBRE CABIN TRUNKS, near to illustration are considered twice as durable as leather, yet they are very light in weight.
Size 22" by 15" by 12" 34" by 19" by 12" 36" by 19" by 12"
Price, Rs. 52-8 55-8 59-8 each. } Durable

THE "ABERDEEN" DESPATCH BOX.

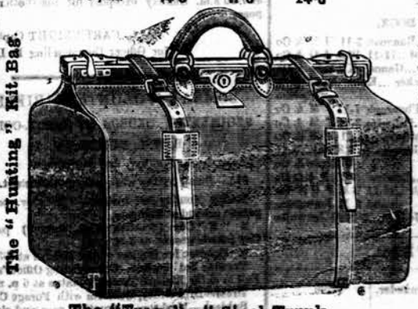


GOLF CADDIES.

THE "ABERDEEN" DESPATCH BOX, Steel throughout, Enamelled Black, with Gold Lines, and fitted good Lever Lock.
Size, 14" 16" 18"
Price, Rs. 14-8 17-8 24-0

GOLF CADDIES. Tan Mail Canvas Golf Cd Hes, bound with leather ends with Tan Leather ring Tops. Size, 51" by 8". Rs. 11-8.

The "Hunting" Kit Bag.



THE "HUNTING" KIT BAG, near to illustration, made of superior Cowhide, lined Drab Drill, double action Lever Lock, Brass fittings, Swing Handle, and two Straps.
Size: 24". Price, 45;
Size: 26" Price, Rs. 48-8.

CIRCULAR PILLOWS.

The "Traveller" Steel Trunk.

Circular Air Pillows, made of strong Rubber Size: 14 in. Price, Rs. 4-8 each.

Rug Straps. Tan Leather Rug Straps, English make.
Size: 42 48 59 60 ins.
Price, Rs. 1-4 1-12 2-0 2-4 each.

THE "TRAVELLER" STEEL TRUNK, near to illustration, fitted with Strong Brass Lever Lock, strong and durable.
Size, 25" 28" 32" 34"
Price Rs. 9-0 11-0 12-12 13-12.

The "Orient" Kit Bag.

The "Orient" Kit Bag, near to illustration, of Cowhide, with four Solid Leather-capped Straps, all round fitted with best Brass

Comparison of Prices will demonstrate that a saving of at least can be effected by dealing direct with us.

PARRY SMITH CO.,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOM

SPORTING NEWS.

SECUNDERABAD POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 27.

THE opening game of the Junior Polo Tournament was played to-day. The competing teams hailed from the 29th Lancers and 33rd (Q.O.) Light Cavalry, and they were very evenly matched, so much so that it was, in the early stage of the game, difficult to single out the likely winners.

Major Lyon-Campbell and Officers of the Royal Fusiliers were "At Home" to their friends during the afternoon.

No score resulted to either team in the first, second and third chukkers, so well balanced was the play of both. The 29th Lancers, however, saw an opening for themselves in the fourth chukker which they immediately seized, and an assault on their opponents' goal was made and it was finally carried after a stout resistance. The Light Cavalrymen, after the restart, tried to retaliate and made a tremendous rush for the Lancers' territory, where scoring was missed by the narrowest of shaves. The 29th managed to secure their second goal in the fifth chukker, which put the 33rd on their mettle and stiff play took place in mid-field for a time, but ultimately they succeeded in obtaining their first goal. They afterwards made a vigorous gallop down field with the ball where they found the Lancers too nippy, for the tables were turned by their returning the ball from whence it had been taken, adding another goal to their score. In the sixth chukker the Light Cavalrymen early put in a goal which placed them on level terms with their opponents, and prolonged applause from the spectators greeted both teams. There was not much time left for play, so each team played for all it was worth. Finally the Lancermen secured possession of the ball and rattled in another goal in three-quarters of a minute. Soon after the ball was in play again they landed their fifth goal, winning a well-played game by 5 goals to 3.

The following were the teams :—

29TH LANCERS.	33RD LIGHT CAVALRY.
1 Capt. G. Marchant	1 Mr. J. G. Willoughly
2 „ W. J. Lambert	2 „ F. G. Gillies
3 „ H. Meynell	3 Capt. M. H. Anderson
Col. G. A. Cookson (back)	Major W Brown (back.

Umpires—Captain Hodgson, Royal Fusiliers, and Captain Kensman, "G" Battery, R. H. A.

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 29.

The second round in the Junior Polo Tournament came off yesterday afternoon on the Secunderabad ground, between the 29th Lancers and the 13th Hussars' "A" team. Major England and Captain Hodgson, Royal Fusiliers, umpired.

Colonel Pedder and Officers 13th Hussars were "At Home" on the ground during the afternoon.

The first chukker commenced at 3-30 p.m. and turned out a fruitless one, no score being made. At the start of the second, Captain Lambert took possession of the ball and was within an ace of scoring. It next fell to the lot of Mr. Rees to obtain the ball and he took it to the Lancers' territory, Major Lockett making a bold stroke for goal which did not come off. Afterwards Capt. Meynell made a dash down field and landed in the first goal. After the ball was started, offside was given against the Hussars, but nothing came of it. The Hussars in the third chukker went strong for the Lancers' flags and scored a goal. They again pursued the same tactics, which Colonel Cookson and Captain Lambert however soon stopped. Half time was called, each team having scored one goal.

On play being resumed for the fourth chukker it was, for some time, in mid-field, when the Lancers succeeded in taking the ball away without any result arising. Captain Dangar was the next to obtain possession and passed to Rees who had a tremendous scrimmage with Meynell for the ball, which went behind the Lancers' goal. In the fifth chukker there was a sharp engagement in the vicinity of the Lancermen's goal, and a goal was Major Lockett's reward. The 6th chukker ended by the Hussars adding another goal to their score, winning the game by 3 goals to 1.

The following were the teams :—

13TH HUSSARS (A).	29TH LANCERS.
1. Mr. Rees	1. Capt Marchant
2. Capt. Trust	2 Capt. Lambert
3. Major Lockett	3. Capt. Meynell
Capt. Dangar (back)	Col. Cookson (back)

At 4-30 p. m. the second game was between the 13th Hussars' "B" and the Royal Fusiliers. Captain Kinsinan, "G" Battery, R. H. A., and Captain Anderson, 33rd Light Cavalry, were the umpires.

The game opened very tame and it was left to the Fusiliers to wake it up by taking the ball right away to the Hussars' end, from where it was speedily returned, Cope soon after making the first goal. In the second chukker Wilson got to work and notched the second goal. A visit was next made to the Hussars' end, Clarke passing in fine style to Wilson who put in the next goal. The Hussars, in turn, went for the Fusiliers' goal, but nothing came of it. Towards the finish of the chukker very fine play took place between Clarke, Wilson and Cope, the latter landing a goal just as half time was sounded. A foul was given against the Hussars in the fourth chukker, the free hit giving the latter their first goal. In the fifth chukker the Fusiliers commenced operations with a will and were not long in adding another goal to their score. Play in the sixth chukker was for a considerable time carried on in mid-field, until the ball was passed by Clarke to Wilson who repassed to Cope and he put in the last goal of a splendidly played game, beating their opponents by 8 goals to 1.

The teams were as follows :—

ROYAL FUSILIERS.	13TH HUSSARS' "B"
1 Mr. Wilson.	1 Mr. Steele.
2 Mr. Cope.	2 Mr. Herid.
3 Capt. Frederick.	3 Mr. Robinson.
(Capt. Clarke (back.)	Mr. Oakes (back.)

As we reported, a serious slip of boulders has occurred on the Nilgiri Railway, between the Adderley and Hill Grove Stations, blocking the line very badly. Upwards of 23,000 cubic feet of stone and earth have fallen and it is estimated that it will take six days to clear the line In the meantime, passengers are being transhipped.

MR. H. W. ALLEN, of Yercaud, has applied for a patent for the "Meteor Road, River and Monorail Train." It consists, we are informed, of "a petrol motor to draw a train of cars on a road, like the Renard Road Train, but only two wheels suffice for three cars, and after negotiating hilly country by road, the train can be switched on to any ordinary single rail and speed across flat country, and then across water, taking to the land again where desired."

TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or from other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HYDERABAD SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 29.

THESE Sky Races were originally fixed for the 30th of September but the great floods of the 28th of that month rendered racing impossible, and the fixture was postponed until to-day. We had perfect weather a little on the warm side perhaps in the early afternoon, and it is unfortunate that many other functions, some of which had been fixed for months past, caused a much smaller attendance than is usually seen at the Fatteh Maidan. Those who were present were rewarded by a really good afternoon's sport.

The following are details :—

THE TROOPERS SCURRY—3 furlongs. Rs. 49, and Rs. 25 to the second. For Arab and C. B. troop horses of Regiments in H. H. the Nizam's Regular Forces. To be ridden by N. C. O.'s or troopers.

Captain Hasim Nawaz Jung's Imtiyaz, 10st. 7lbs. J. Mahomed 1
Mr. C. Green's Nalbund, 10st. 7lbs.....Feroze 2
Captain H. Bayley's No Trumps 10st. 7lbs. J. Avala 3

Also ran at 10st. 7lbs :—Nader, Silver King, and Sandy.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Imtiyaz, evens No Trumps, 6 to 1 Nader, tens the others.

THE MALLETT STAKES—3 furlongs. Rs. 49, and Rs. 25 to the second. For bona fide Arabs that have not run a flat race value Rs. 100 or over.

Mr. J. G. Rees's Thamin, 10st. 10lbs.....Owner 1
2nd H. I. S. Lancers Polo Clubs' Imperial, 10st. 10lbs. .....Mr. Kenworthy 2
Nawab Hamid Yar Jung's Express, 10st. 7lbs. Owner 3

Betting :—2 to 1 on Thamin, evens Imperial, 10 to 1 Express.

THE CHUDDERGHAUT PURSE—3 1/4 furlongs. Rs. 40, and Rs. 25 to the second. For ponies 14-1 and under.

Mr. J. G. Rees's Fizzer 9st. 10lbs. F. M. Kennaugh 1
Mr. M. M. K's Goodluck, 11st. 4lbs. Mr. Hussain 2
Mr. Kader Beg's Dynamite, 9st 10lbs. Mr. Stubbs 3

Also ran:—Siladar 9st. 1lb.

Betting :—Evens Fizzer and Dynamite, 6 to 1 Goodluck.

THE ASIATIC STAKES—4 furlongs. Rs. 49, and Rs. 25 to the second. For Arab and C. B. ponies 14-1 and under.

Captain H. Meynell's Arabistan, 10st. 8lbs.....Owner 1
Mr. J. C. Rees's Thamin, 9st. 9lbs. F. M. Kennaugh 2
Mr. T. R. Rearden's Tie Tail, 9st. 6lbs.....Native 3

Also ran:—Lady Moya 11st. 5lbs., Duldul 10st. 4lbs., C. B. 10st. 4lb., Bomb 9st. 9lbs.

Betting :—Evens Arabistan and Thamin, 6 to 1 the others.

THE COLONIALS—4 furlongs, Rs. 49, and Rs. 25 to the second. For horses. W. A. C. raised 1st 4lbs.

Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's Glenfield, 1st. 4 lbs. Nawab Hamid 1
Mr. J. G. Rees's Badnews 10st. 7 lbs.....Owner 2
Mr. T. K. Jackson's Nell Gwynne, 9 st. 5lbs. Owner 3

Also ran :—Jamsheed 9st. 11lbs., Black arrow 9st. 11lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Nell Gwynne, evens Badnews, 4 to 1 Glenfield, tens the others.

THE TUM YUM STAKES—3 furlongs. Rs. 49, and Rs. 10 to the second. For horses regularly driven in harness.

Mr. Mohsin Ali Bilgrami's Black Gem, 9st. 4lbs. Mr. Fallon 1
Mr. Kader Beg's Volunteer, 9st. 7lbs...Mr. Stubbs. 2
Mr. M. M. K.'s Khushroo, 9st. 7lbs. Mr. Hussan Khan 3

Also ran :—Express, 9st. 4lbs.

Betting :—4 to 5 Black Gem, 4 to 6 Volunteer, 4 to 1 the others. Volunteer led till the turn when Black Gem romped away and won easily by a length.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT SECUNDERABAD.

Colonel C. F. Grantham, Commanding the 33rd Q. O. Cavalry, is to be congratulated on the success of the New Musical Farcical comedy entitled "His Highness' Daughter" which has been entirely written by him and produced under his management at the Laik-ud-Dowla Theatre for the last four nights in aid of the sufferers of the Hyderabad Disaster. The performances which have been under the patronage of the Resident have attracted full houses and at the conclusion of the piece each evening Colonel Grantham was called before the footlights. The costumes, scenery, music, dancing, lighting, etc., left nothing to be desired and from the rise of the curtain to the fall at the conclusion of the piece the audience was kept highly amused.

The title role was taken by Mrs. Mercer who made a charming princess and her acting and singing were both excellent. Major Mercer as the Rajah did great justice to the part and was repeatedly encored for his dancing and singing. Mrs. Codrington as "Captain Prettimade" was much admired. She looked and acted as prettily as she always does and created a great amount of enthusiasm. Mr. Meade as the "Babu Girdurlal" was excellently got up and his mannerisms created shrieks of laughter. Captain Lewis as "Captain Strangeways," a dashing young officer, was also splendid as he usually is. Mrs. Holloway as "Arabella Pert" the lady's maid was as dainty and vivacious as possible. Major Codrington made a very important looking Commissioner and played his part well, as also did Mr. Burn as his Secretary. Mr. Knowles Jackson as "Lord Armytage" was very good and his singing was much appreciated in both his songs. The Rajah's bodyguard composed of ten young ladies under the command of "Captain Prettymade" were smart in green uniforms with gold lace and hats of the Rifle Brigade Pattern—they made quite a fine show: Misses Winnie Devlin, Muriel Poulter, Elsie and Dorothy Bertram, Naomi Hyde, May Dorsey Phoebe and Beryl O'Doherty and Lily Burnett who performed their part very creditably. The officers forming the Commissioners' Bodyguard were Major Dale, Captains Lewis, Lloyd, Bald and King and Messrs. Bent, Rearden, Clarke, Stubbs, Newton and Bertram who looked very imposing in their gorgeous uniforms of white and gold. A small army of boys ranging from 5 to about 10 years of age who were beautifully "got up" went through some drill with the utmost skill and precision. These little fellows are the sons of the Native officers and men of the 33rd Cavalry and were quite one of the attractions of the play. Messrs. Dwane and Brittain were the artists responsible for the beautiful scenes.

IT is said that His Holiness the Pope will himself inaugurate the new great organ of Saint Peter's, Rome, on the 14th November, the day of his Jubilee. The Pope does not propose to play in the presence of a congregation, although he is an able executant, but he will test the new instrument's powers before his Cardinals. The Maestro Perosi will be the performer at the public inauguration. The organ, which is stated to be the largest in the world, has been purchased by international subscription.

ON GOING INTO CAMP.

The Start.

It is some weeks since we arrived in the District. As far as the probability of an early transfer encourages one to do so, we have unpacked the household gods and settled into our whitewashed bungalow. The thermometer; maintains an exasperating constancy of attachment to all degrees Fahrenheit that stand above 100. The attendance at the Municipal Hospital has fallen off on account of the ingathering of the fast ripening cholum crop. In a word, it is September and everything points to it being the acceptable time to inspect some at least of those thirty-five hospitals, dispensaries and sub-jails that lie scattered in the cooler corners of the odd thousand or two square miles of the District. The crowded hospital with its sick and sorry folk may be left behind, the drudgery of unrecompensed jail inspection will be gladly foregone, even the totally insufficient sanitary resources of headquarters may be forgotten. It is good to appoint the day when the long nervous strain of frequent operations can be temporarily suspended when you can come out from among the diseased and the dying into the saner atmosphere of the vigorous and healthy. It is above all good to look forward to the time when hot miles of bullock track will free you from that continuous flow of chits notifying that the D. S. P. has a pain in the front of his back that the D. F. O. baby has swallowed a piece of bamboo matting or that Mrs. Assistant Collector, at 1 a. m. has sudden and painful recollections of the curry she had previously so much enjoyed. All these reasons combined with the weather make the going into camp of the D. M. and S. O's household a time of quite enjoyable excitement. The collecting of the camp saman and the consequent denuding of the bungalow, the packing of more unique camp boxes of one's own design containing tub, towel-stand, shelves, cupboards, hooks, looking-glass and table, the collecting and dividing of stores necessitated by the frequently hurried marches, the sorting of tables, cots, lamps, pots, pans and books—of these latter always a goodly store—breaks into the monotony of the month's routine and enables you to ignore even the thermometer.

It being a more or less recurring episode in mofussil life, the preparations are soon complete, and the day comes when, padlocked and corded, an ever-increasing file of saman fills up the side verandah, while, awaiting sundown, six bullocks lie contendedly chewing the straw heaps shared by their sleeping owners. It is perhaps needless to say that neither sunset nor moonrise is chosen by the servants to load up the bandies, but at the stillest hour of the night breaks out a deafening clamour and commotion, which no amount of expostulation will more than temporarily tranquilise, and which does not cease until the first creak of the wheels and the "hai-ick" of the drivers denotes a loaded bandy, and the combined vociferations of the servants who are remaining have excitedly explained away the apparent absence of a missing article. Only then can one really relish that pleasant holiday feeling that has been accumulating all day and which will ensure you pleasant dreams and sweet repose at night.

On the following morning the holiday feeling is still with you, the usual "Sar, Sar, a quarter to sixis, Sar," has not disturded you, and although habit has made you wakeful after that hour it is still the wakefulness that denotes a "Europe morning," a delicious sense of no need to rise which is as pleasurable as sleep itself. This is followed by a leisurely "chota hazri" and a last stroll round the compound to give orders for the work which you hope rather than believe will be accomplished during your absence. Then you collect the strange assortment of articles which have after all been overlooked and you order the bandy to be ready at 8 o'clock.

Now the word "bandy" conveys a multitude of means of locomotion to the Anglo-Indian. There is the motor-bandy, just becoming a possibility in some headquarters, but which the usual Local Fund road turns into an uncertain and exacting ally, adding thirty-fold to the troubles of the voyage." The kutnarai-bandy is useful and desirable so long as it does not take the form of a south country jutka, and one's own dogcart, if used, necessitates tardy voyaging at dawn or dusk to avoid the heat of the day. For the truly energetic there is the handy rubber-bandy better known as the bicycle, but what the lazier and less hurried official learns to prefer is the indigenous, ubiquitous bullock-bandy especially if that term covers a good sound pair of English springs. It is the only bandy into which the hottest vertical sun cannot penetrate, for which a team can always be obtained in the smallest villages, and which can traverse the deep rutted tracks which are the roads of the district. A gorgeous blue topped, red-wheeled affair is at any rate "the bandy" that comes round to the porch at 8 o'clock. The space available is about seven feet by three : a flat floor this, overarched with matting, the height being, at its greatest, but a bare four feet and a half. Already occupying a large amount of this cramped cubic space are two covered mattresses arranged like divans, two bags of pillows and bedding to cushion them, a banjo in a leather case gun in a second case, a hand bag, a work bag, a bicycle lamp, a well stocked luncheon and tea box, books, papers, and to bacco tins—we have the reputation of travelling in comfort! To complete our equilibrium the waterman, in unwanted white shirt, is ready to sway himself on to the ledge behind.

The first prod of the goaded whip sinks into the unresponsive hides of our steeds, the wheels go round with a low rumble of sound to which a hundred miles of road is soon to accustom us : we almost hear the click of the Orderly's heels as he brings them together for the last salute, and experience the first lurch of the bandy as the waterman leaps to his seat. "Hai-ick-ho-ho-ho-ho," with a twist of their tails the bullocks have started. We are off into camp.

WAYFARING.

Stevenson was certainly right when he said that the ground of a man's joy was hard to hit, and that only action for it would have been hard for us to have found a single friend at head-quarters who would have anticipated, with as lively a joy as ours the hundred miles drive in a cramped conveyance, or who would have been as keenly alive to the delight of starting as we were. Not only was our bandy not built for comfort, but the roads of the District—even within the first mile of the Municipal limits—were never meant for rapid transit. They seemed to consist mostly of ruts and pits, and our progress was punctuated by repeated jerks and bumps, which deprived us of cushions and brought our shins into provoking proximity with sharp cornered cases, and our backs into equally distressing contact with the wooden ribbed roof of our equipage.

Our steeds were called "trotting bulls," but it was a trot accomplished at such short stretches and with such a continuous rattle of the yoke-beam that except for the speed attained, the mere leisurely walk was distinctly more comfortable. It was not, however, entirely the fault of the bulls that our spurts of speed were so spasmodic, for our passage in the ruts—always the distinguishing feature of an Indian road—was being constantly contested by other vehicles : great bandy loads of straw, the bullocks invisible under their burden, would scrape beside us and occasion a stoppage; bundies like our own, blue-topped and red-wheeled, would, until within an inch of our axle, occupy the roadway ; a long string of country carts, their drivers usually asleep on the sacks of paddy they carried, would cause an instant's anxiety, an anxiety which would prove needless as the bulls of the foremost bandy, without any guidance, would of their own accord step out of the ruts on to the little trodden, sideway, and, followed by all the others, would step into them again once we had passed them. The inevitable jutka, with its diminutive pony, flashed passed us frequently, and pedestrians, singly or straggling across the roadway were numerous—all of them every-day sights, yet from our sheltered seats in the bandy watched with a holiday sense of fellow-feeling, for we, too, were wayfaring.

From the passers-by and traffic on the road, as from the books in our hands, our eyes wandered across the country through which we were driving. Stretch after stretch of green field lay spread out on either hand ; right up to the foot of the distant hills the land would seem to be cultivated, As one gazed dreamily across the landscape came memories of lush English meadows, of golden-eared wheat and barley ready for the reaper, of sleek-coated cows and great farm horses standing under the elm trees, of days when through the warm scented summer air came the murmur of the thresher or the shouts of merry children climbing the loaded wagons—one of those visions of Home which make us exiles indeed and fill us with useless longings. No, the moving panorama beside us was no garden of England. One missed first of all the luxuriant, wasteful hedgerows, the long sweep of the gorse land, the sturdy old oaks of the glebe pasture. Here every six or eight acres is divided from all others by brown earth bunds; there are no gleaming uplands, only red laterite hillocks rising brown and bare in a sea of greenness, and the trees could be counted on less than ten fingers. What does arrest our attention is this sea of amazing greenness, under the scorching Indian sun in a rainless September.

In this the land of famine and starving cattle, of waterless desert and stone wildernesses? Where are the grey prickly pear, the thorny babul, the slow growing date palm of the typical Indian picture? Ten years ago that is all that we should have seen but irrigation has waved its magic wand over the land, and behold the wilderness is indeed a fruitful field, and the oxen eat of clean provender. Government have diverted the course of the "big river," have caused the waters which flowed to the rainy West to flow to the sun-dried East. have covered nearly 2,000 acres of desert with a network of channels and anients, have supplied food to thousands. It was a marvellous engineering feat—one has read of it often. The District Gazetteer contains pages of statistics, and the wealth of the town, one knows, is enormously increased, but the greatness and the worth of the achievement were unrealised until we had spent hour after slowly moving hour journeying along the shadowless roads between those stretching miles of harvest. No longer do anxious ryots do "puja" before their silent gods, offering of their store and herd to propitiate a rapacious deity; no longer do they beat their breasts and pray that the heat of the sun may be covered with cloud, and that the former and the latter rain may descend and water their furrows. Terror is replaced by discontent! a rapacious deity they could understand, but not an incorruptible official. Instead of the best of their first-fruits, samples of their worst grain reach the D. P. W. office and line-burdened deputations clamour for audience where formerly the solitary starving ryot offered a little ghee in a brass spoon to a well anointed stone.

But they had little to complain about that year, so heavy had the rain been on the far distant hills, so generous the supply of water down here and at this time too they were to busy to be discontented. In one patch of brown bounded land women stood ankle-deep in oozing mud plucking up young plants of paddy. With a swiftness inherited through generations (pace Wisemann) they pick up a handful of plants knock off the mud of the root against stout bamboo—also used as a support when reaching to distant corners—twist two or three of the seedlings round the others and fling the bundle so made on to the quickly gathering heap of similar ones besides them. In the neighbouring plot the grain was being cut and carried away by women and children. A little further on, standing six inches deep in water, were yokes of miserable little oxen pulling diminutive wooden ploughs. Or the long expanse of greenness was broken up by a clump of low thatched roofs and mud walls of some insignificant village, looking like the out-buildings of some farm rather than the houses of a hundred and or more cultivators.

Then we came suddenly upon a big village and a great bare platform of rock. What a picture for an artist! Hungry as we were then getting, we stopped the bandy that we might lose nothing of the scene, and it is as vivid now as then, this picture of an Indian harvest home. The grey rock lying dazzling under the hot noonday sun, on three sides of it a belt of palmyras, cocoanuts and banyans the thatches roofs of a village just visible over its curved broad back and scattered groups of twos and threes, of fives and sixes upon it women in red and yellow and crimson cloths pounding and sifting the husks from the paddy. There a family group, the men standing beside the heaped up yellow grain, with a tiny specimen of sun-brown humanity in his arms, a second, but slightly bigger at his feet, a small girl and a boy crawling round and round sweeping back the scattered grain as the mother, in loose red cloth, lifts the long brass-bound pounding pole, bringing it down with untiring regularity right in the centre of the swiftly shifting heap. The polo is long and heavy, she uses both arms to raise it, but never for an instant does the rhythmical rise and fall cease under the pitiless sun. A solitary husker was the figure we could see longest. From the first she had attracted our attention, so marked was her isolation as of a widow at a marriage procession in the streets. She stood at the extreme corner of the great rock and with the grace of long accustomed case even as she lifted the pole, her right foot swung forward and pushed back the grains scattered at the last blow. It was a combination of extraordinary grace and fascination which wanted only music to complete it. How one wished they still sang the Tamil song of the huskers as it has been recently translated for us to understand :—

Grown up mothers! youthful sisters!
All that husk the paddy grain!
Move your seeds with both your feet
Till they the pavement floor should gain.
Come! oh! come! ye village maidens!
Place the foot in front of you ;
Stop anon and lift your pestle,
Drop it gently down again,

From the paddy husk the grain.—S. F. in the "Madras Mail."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th Oct. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	16,000	...	21,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	114	...	142
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	84,313	2,21,256	1,122	3,06,691
Total for 16 weeks	88,313	2,37,256	1,122	3,26,691
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,615	19,824	85	24,524
Per mile of Ry. do.	40	133	1	174
Total to corresponding do.	1,04,629	3,36,979	2,703	4,44,304
Decrease for the week			Rs.	4,524
Do. to date			Rs.	1,17,783

A BI-WEEKLY HOME MAIL SERVICE.

A CORRESPONDENT says :—I write regarding the necessity for the Home Indian Governments arranging for the despatch of mails from Marseilles to Bombay and "vice versa" twice a week, instead of once a week as at present. The practice of a weekly despatch of mails by subsidised steamers from Bombay to Europe and "vice versa" has existed for nearly fifty years; and it is strange—nay more than strange—why, in consideration of the growth of trade, the increase in the European population, and the great social, economic, and idustrial changes in the East, the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, and Cawnpore, along with the European public, have not, in the interests of commerce, etc., demanded the service of P. and O. steamers twice a week for transmission both of mails and passengers between Bombay and Marseilles. The advantages of a double mail service during the week are obvious and do not require comment. Anyone who knows the characteristic hurry, scurry, and worry of modern life and business will acknowledge the need for the East and the West coming into closer touch with each other by the greater interchange of correspondence and more frequent and economical visits Home by Englishmen in their Eastern Empire. The English-speaking race all over the world now possesses a penny postage rate for correspondence interchanged between the United Kingdom and English Colonies. A letter can now go for a penny from England to all her Colonies, excepting a few of her miner possessions in the West Pacific ; while a letter from all her Colonies, excepting Australia and Rhodesia, can be sent for the same sum. Recently, the penny post was, by mutual consent, established between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and European mails for America and Canada and "vice versa" can and are forwarded not only by two regular weekly services of steamers but also by means of supplementary steamers.

Roughly calculating, the cost of subsidising the P. and O. steamers for the carriage of mails between England and Bombay is Rs. 3 lakhs monthly. If this allowance were doubled, in view to a second steamer service between Bombay and Marseilles, not only would an opportunity be afforded to the public for the receipt and despatch of mails twice weekly but the P. and O. Company, which monopolises the passenger traffic, would be able and required to reduce its first and second class fares, either by one-half or at least by one-third. Such a reduction of fares would be appreciated at its proper worth as a popular concession to the East and a political gain to the motherland. Lastly, it is certain that the extra cost of the second steamer service would be soon made good by an increase of Postal revenue ; and the P. and O. Company would not lose money by a rise in the number of its passengers.

A JEWISH FAST.

The Day of Atonement.

On the night of the 4th ultimo, as the sun was sinking through the London mists, began the most solemn fast of the Jewish year—Yom Kippur—which last for five-and-twenty hours, during which time nothing must pass the lips of the devout Hebrew. All this time services are held wherever a few of the children of the Ghetto are gathered together The first, held at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening at the opening of the fast, is called "Kol-Nidre." At 7 o'clock next morning was the second service, "Shachorith," followed by an additional one, "Musaph," lasting until three. Then came the afternoon service "Mincha," and, last of all, and most solemn and important, was "Milah," marking the end of Yom Kippur. At the end of this all stand up with their taliths (praying shawls) over their heads and proclaim the unity of God, and the sacred ram's horn (Shofarechoes) through the synagogues as all the outcast children of Israel ask remission of their sins. By courteous permission of the authorities and the Reader, a Press representative was allowed to attend the "Kol-Nidre" in the Rothschild wards of the great and noble London Hospital in Whitechapel. Even the nurses leave the wards, which are very full this year. The patients usually try to get home for the fast. Those who are allowed to by the doctors keep the fast rigidly. One man told me he had "filled himself up in order to be able to last out." It was very close, and the smell of iodoform that clings about all hospitals pervaded the atmosphere. Once a man, lying very still, groaned a little. The perspiration glistened on his face, and as the clock ran on and the ward got darker he moaned continuously. "And Thou hast given us in love, O Lord our God, this Day of Atonement for pardon, forgiveness, and atonement that we may obtain pardon therein for all our iniquities." The week voices rose in continued effort, and somehow one felt that Someone heard. The voices of the nurses at evening prayer in the hospital church rose clearly, thrilling and compassionate in a hymn, and the organ swelled with their appeal, and for a moment the sick men's lamentations could not be heard.

At the Jews' Temporary Shelter in Leman Street a hundred exiled immigrants beat their breasts and bellowed out their woe. The Reader's voice rose in high-pitched agonies. Then suddenly all joined in a chanting that reached a deep and splendid organ note. Old men bowed and pinched with suffering and hunger rocked to and fro, clamouring. All had their shawls. The room was bare, and deal forms served as pews. Many were ragged. All were exiles. The women were in a room screened off with thin white curtains. Electric trams roared past outside, and the dying cadences of the prayers allowed the clang of their bells to be heard. In the great synagogue in Duke Street the Chief Rabbi and his assistants, clad in splendid white vestments, held the service of "Kol-Nidre" under the blaze of golden candelabra. Many of the congregation were in evening-dress, and one caught the flash of jewels. The vast hall echoed to their voices but it was not the weak fervour of the hospital nor the almost painful Oriental clamour and bellowing of the shelter. It lacked the note—that electric atmosphere that made one choke in sympathy? The Spanish and Portuguese Jews in their synagogue near by in Spitalfields lacked it too. A burly policeman or two kept the curious hooligan and Christian from the doors. One felt that the people praying within were conscious of ease and protection and that consequently their devotions lacked the fervour of the sick and the men but lately escaped from the shadow of fear in Russia.

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There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove :—
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Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift

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bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

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(*J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER*)
PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, LADY CLARKE, Captain J. G. GREIG, Military Secretary, Captain T. C. LUCAS, R.A.M.C., which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Mahableshwar, by 10 a.m. on 3rd November, 1908, should be ADDRESSED to BOMBAY, GOVERNOR'S CAMP, without the ADDITION of any POST TOWN, UNTIL 8 a.m. on 9th November, 1908, after which date they should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Mahableshwar, until further notice.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor.

Mahableshwar,
Dated 29th October, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1908.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

HIS MAJESTY the King has sent the gracious Message we were promised last week—an elegantly worded communication in Lord Morley's own language—for which we shall have to await the interpretation unless the Viceroy should happen to send it after these lines are written. We agree with and approve the generalities of the Message and grant the claims put forth in His Majesty's name. But we should have liked the sixth and seventh paragraphs more lucidly expressed. They must be read together. It is recognised as "a paramount duty to repress, with a stern arm, guilty conspiracies that have no just cause and no serious aim"—conspiracies abhorrent to the loyal and faithful character of the vast hosts of Indian subjects, who will not be suffered to turn His Majesty aside "from the task of building up the fabric of security and order." At the time of writing we are perplexed as to the inner meaning of the substance of paragraph 6, reading it, as we have intimated, in connection with paragraph 7. "Unwilling that this historic anniversary should pass without some signal mark of royal clemency and grace, I have directed that, as was ordered on the memorable occasion of the Coronation Durbar in 1903, the sentences of persons whom our courts have duly punished for offences against the law should be remitted or in various degrees reduced, and it is my wish that such wrong-doers may remain mindful of this act of mercy and may conduct themselves without offence henceforth." There is the full text, subject to telegraphic corrections. Who are the wrong-doers referred to and who is it expected will remain mindful of this act of mercy and conduct themselves without offence hereafter? Those who were formerly dealt with leniently and who promised to conduct themselves thereafter without offence?

We are anxious to know to what extent the signal mark of clemency and grace may affect this presidency. It cannot be extended to those in Bengal who have paid the extreme penalty. They are beyond the reach of all earthly intervention. What we are impatient to learn is whether the persons indicated in paragraph 6, are those we should like to include—the conspirators, who are not to be suffered to turn His Majesty in Council aside from "building up the fabric of security and order." Are they those who have thrown bombs, those who have manufactured them or those who, far from the scenes of activity, have encouraged and applauded the conspirators? Bearing in mind the maxim that the abettor is worse than the criminal, we do not anticipate that the sedition-writer will be treated with greater consideration than his dupe, the man who throws the bomb. When we read, the other day, that the Secretary of State was not responsible for certain announcements and that a home contemporary endeavoured to explain them away according to its own ideas, we hesitated to accept them as gospel. Since then we have been assured that the Indian Council has offered suggestions and transmitted instructions in notable instances to a greater extent than has been its wont. No doubt the Council is responsible to the Crown, but the Council, composed for the most part of men who have, more or less, lost touch with the country, is less able to advise the Crown, or the Secretary of State, than "the man on the spot." Yet to the man on the spot has been attributed much more than he suggested or even approved. We have not official sanction for this statement, but we have ample reason to believe it true. Moreover, we prefer to believe it so and do not think that, so far as Bombay is concerned, the signal mark of clemency and grace will be stretched to such a length as will cause Mr. Rees, for instance, to complain that his precept has been disregarded: "Sedition should be severely punished when detected. To hold that it is sufficient to ignore it, is dangerous doctrine among subject Oriental races."

But enough of this. Britain does not contemplate releasing its hold over India. That the King's Message makes perfectly clear. Even the Canadian's fur-coat is not to be worn in the plains of India. The review of the past fifty years, contained in the Message, confirms our own views expressed on Saturday last. The Crown has nothing to blame itself for. It has left no promise unredeemed. True it does not undertake that any great and unforetold changes shall be made. It hints at better pay for Indian troops, as a reward of their valour and fidelity, and it does more. The Message hints at a trifle more than Lord Morley did in his scheme for Advisory Councils. Here are the words: "From the first the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced, and the time has come when in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my councillors that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship and greater share in legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power. Administration will be all the more efficient if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those whom it affects and with those who influence and reflect common opinion about it." We expect to find our vernacular contemporaries complain of a want of clearness in this particular paragraph, especially as the Message tells us His Majesty "will not speak of the measures that are now being diligently framed," and which will be speedily made known and will mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of affairs. But we do not infer that anything more than Advisory Councils will be granted and think that those who read more into than this will be doomed to disappointment. As much care may have been taken in the draft of this document as in that of 1858; but there was no Lord Derby to put it in his own excellent language and no Disraeli to excite royal disapproval. The Message, as a jubilee message, is an appropriate communication, but it will not be received with such enthusiasm as that of 1858, either by rulers or the ruled.

1858—1ST NOVEMBER—1908.

TO-DAY, the most natural inclination is to carry one's thoughts back over the events connected with the rise of the mighty British Empire *of* India—we can now dispense with the old-time expression "the British Empire *in* India"—its foundation and the story of its progress; and when the very small beginning is considered that has resulted in the great fabric composed of Government and peoples—peoples who, though they constitute a population of 300 millions of souls and belong to one country, are so varied in race, creed, mode of life, thoughts, and ideas (even aspirations) that they are really as Foreigners to one another—it is difficult for the mind to assimilate the small beginnings that formed the British nucleus of the India of the sixteenth century with the India of to-day. Like everything remarkable that has occurred, the Star of India arose in the East; for history tells us that the English capital of India has grown up out of the union of a group of riverside places, of which the most important were the hamlets of Calcutta, Suttanuttee, and Govindpore; but to these should be added four others, namely, Chitpore, Sulkeah, Kalighat, and Betor, the last-named on the west bank of the river, near Seebpore, now famous as the *locale* of the Engineering College. Passing over the Portuguese and Dutch periods, during whose activities for supremacy the English pioneers contented themselves with trading at Balasore and Hariharpore on the Orissa coast, it was not until the days of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, that they ventured up the river to Hooghly—Calcutta meanwhile growing unnoticed in area and population as merely a "district" in the Satgaon Division. Then—as a result of the cure by Gabriel Boughton, the Surgeon of the *Hopewell*, of the Princess Jahannara, the daughter of the Emperor Shah Jehan—came the permission in 1652 to set up the English Factory at Hooghly, which became for the time being the head-quarters of the English merchants, whose chief was regarded as in affluent circumstances with a salary of £100 per annum! In addition to Hooghly the English had factories at Balasore, Cossimbazar, Dacca, and Patna, the site of Calcutta being at that time a cluster of obscure villages. And here we come to the interesting record that amongst the interlopers who were then endeavouring to obtain a share in the trade of Bengal and to oust the London Company from the right of first place which it had acquired, was Thomas Pitt, described as "a fellow of a haughty huffying daring temper," destined in later years to be Governor of Fort St. George, who discovered the finest diamond in the world and was the progenitor of two of England's greatest statesmen.

We now pass on to the personality of Job Charnock as the first Englishman who became a conspicuous figure on the political stage of India, as the founder not only of the British Settlement in Calcutta, but also of the British Empire of India. Nothing is known of his birth, parentage, or early life; but we have it that he arrived in India in 1655-56, and that his name first appeared in the records of the Company as "Junior Member of the Council of Cossimbazaar." Later, in a nominal roll of the Factory entered in the books of the Court of Directors of the East India Company under date 12th—13th January, 1658, is recorded: "Job Charnock, Fourth, salary £20." Transferred to Patna as Chief in 1671 by an order of the Company, his salary was increased to £40 a year, and four years later he was awarded a gratuity of £20. His next step was in 1680, when he was appointed Chief of the Cossimbazaar Factory and "Second in the Council of the Bay [of Bengal]," with the right of succession to Mathias Vincent, who was then the Chief at Hooghly. He was, however, twice superseded, first by Sir William Hedges and then by John Beard the Elder, who died at Hooghly on the 25th August, 1685, at a time when Charnock and Shaista Khan (the Nawab of Bengal) were at variance and all communication with Cossimbazaar Factory were cut off. But in April, 1686, Charnock gave his enemies the slip and reached Hooghly; and the succeeding four years are said to have formed a period of considerable anxiety in the affairs of the Bengal Factories.

In 1691, Charnock became the Company's Chief Agent, but things did not run smoothly owing to the hostility of the Nawab's Foujdar at Hooghly, in conflict with whom he was compelled, after a sharp skirmish and a gallant defence, to withdraw "all ye Right Honourable Company's concerns and our own." Halting on the way down the river at Suttanuttee, where he negotiated in vain for peace, the Nawab's troops advanced upon him. Charnock tried to hinder their progress by demolishing the forts within his reach, and also sent Captain Nicholson to take possession of the Island of Hidgelee, which was a deadly swamp at the mouth of the river, where a temperary encampment was made and a siege by Abdul Summad, the Nawab's Bukshi, was gallantly withstood, until disease played havoc with the troops and within three months one-half the number were dead and the other half were merely ekeing out an existence, at which time the Nawab made terms which were accepted and the English returned to Suttanuttee. That event was followed by the arrival of reinforcements from England in response to Charnock's appeal for help; but with the reinforcements was sent out by the Court of Directors a "capricious and futile feather-brained" sea-captain of the name of Heath, who had orders to set up a Factory at Chittagong which they fancied was located somewhere "up the great Ganges." These orders resulted in the embarkation of Charnock and his officers on the ships, the bombardment and burning of Balasore, and the transportation forcibly of the entire English Settlement in Bengal to Madras by Captain Heath, who made a six-months' mad cruise round the Bay of Bengal in quest of a site to take the place of Hooghly! Meantime, for fifteen weary months Charnock remained powerless at Fort St. George, until the new Nawab of Bengal, Ibrahim Khan, offered compensation for the goods plundered, and Charnock was enabled to return to Bengal with the remainder of his entourage. The "Diary and Consultation Book for affairs of the Right Honourable the East India Company, kept by the Right Worshipful the Agent and Council beginning July 16, 1690," (eleven volumes), records the story of how the English occupied the deserted village of Suttanuttee for the third and final time on the 24th August, 1690. It also contains the Minutes of the first consultation held four days later by the restored Bengal Council, when were present "The Right Worshipful Agent Charnock, Mr. Francis Ellis, and Mr. Jere (miah) Peachie," who recorded a resolution that "in consideration that all the former buildings here are destroyed, it is resolved that such places be built as necessity requires and as cheap as possible. . . . . these to be done with mud walls and thatched till we get ground whereon to build a factory." Thus "with the rain falling day and night, and the Factors forced to betake themselves to boats which considering the season of the year, is very unhealthy," was set up amid ruin and desolation the great metropolis of India—in reality a transition from mud huts with thatched roofs to the status of "The City of Palaces."

THE despatch of the Government of India, conveying their remonstrance against the increase of £ 303,000 in the annual Capitation Grant for British soldiers serving in India, went Home by last mail.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CRISIS IN THE NEAR EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 17.

IT does not appear to me that the crisis in the Near East has grown any less acute during the past week. In fact the events that follow each other from day to day indicate increasingly dangerous complications rather than any clearing of the situation. M. Izvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, is prolonging his stay in London owing to the very delicate and difficult character of the negociations that he is pursuing with Sir Edward Grey, concerning which I see that the British Foreign Office has just issued what is no doubt intended to be a reassuring statement. The British Government did not, in the first instance, favour the idea of a European Conference for the revision of the Treaty of Berlin, but that ground was not maintained and England finally acquiesced in the Russian view that a Conference was necessary. In order, however, to be successful in reaffirming respect for the law of nations and making reparation to those who have been injured by the breach of international treaties, England and Russia agree that such a Conference should be limited in scope and confine itself to dealing with the recent violation of the Treaty of Berlin. In the first place provision must be made for compensating Turkey, on which point there seems to be general agreement among the Powers. Provision will also have to be made for effectively strengthening the present *regime* in Turkey, which affords the best safeguard for the maintenance of peace. It is also to be hoped, proceeds the Foreign Office statement, that means will be found to meet the reasonable wishes of the smaller Balkan States, with the proviso that this should not be done at the expense of Turkey; and there is good reason to believe that the Cretan question will be satisfactorily dealt with, though provisionally excluded from the scope of the Conference, as being in the first instance a question to be discussed with Turkey by the four Protecting Powers. There is no question of submitting the question of the Straits to the Conference. This is declared to to be a question in which Russia and Turkey are primarily concerned, and there is no desire on the part of the former to settle it in any sense hostile to Turkey or to seek for it as compensation, for Russia enters the Conference as one of the disinterested Powers. In conclusion the statement declares that the subjects arising under the Anglo-Russian Convention have also come up for discussion, and the discussion has proved the identity of views between the two Ministers which promises to secure a continuance of the cordial and harmonious co-operation of the two Governments in the settlement of the Central Asian question. Simultaneously with the publication of the above there appeared in the Paris Press an official *communique* giving what are described as the nine heads of the programme for the proposed Conference "which has been approved by the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia as the results of the visits of M. Izvolsky to Paris and London." This *communique* is, as will be observed, very much more complete than the London statement and on that account merits, I think, textual reproduction here. The nine heads are as follows :—

(1) The recognition of Bulgarian independance with the determination of Bulgaria's financial obligations towards Turkey and perhaps the settlement of the railway question. (2) The recognition (*constatation*) of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria. (3) The reversion of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar to Turkey. (4) The recognition of the annexation of Crete to Greece with the determination of the financial obligations of that country towards Turkey, and the declaration that the stipulations of Clause 23 of the Treaty of Berlin concerning European Turkey will no longer have any point when once Turkey shall have issued satisfactory regulations. (5) Similar declarations relative to Clause 61 of the Treaty concerning the regions inhabited by the Armenians. (6) The question of the abrogation of the restrictions limiting Montenegro's rights of sovereignty, a single clause decreeing that abrogation to take the place of Clauses 26 to 33 of the Treaty. (7) The desirability of securing compensation for Servia and Montenegro by rectification of the frontiers on that portion of the territory of Bonsia and Herzegovina bordering on the Sanjak of Novi Bazar. (8) The desirability of coming to an understanding on the revision of the present regulations relative to the navigation of the Danube with a view togranting more extended rights to the riverain States. This would affect Clauses 43 to 57 of the Treaty of Berlin. (9) A special declaration dealing with the capitulations and foreign post offices assuring Turkey that the Powers are ready to consider the abolition of the capitulations and of the foreign post offices as soon as she shall have brought her legislation and juridical system into harmony with the laws and principles of justice prevailing in the other European States.

The Conference programme, agreed upon between England, Russia and France, is to be submitted to the other Powers—more particularly as one account says, to Turkey and Austria-Hungary, though why there should apparently be a disposition to ignore Germany in such a conjuncture appears rather singular considering that Germany is evidently supporting Austria-Hungary's action. The latest proof of their solidarity is afforded by the fact that the German Diplomatic Agent at Sofia has supported the representations of his Austro-Hungarian confrere to the Bulgarian Government, declaring that Bulgaria must obtain the assent of the Porte before entering into negotiations with the Eastern Railway Company and that Bulgarian independence could not be recognised unless a satisfactory settlement were made of the claims of the Eastern Railway. Bulgaria must either restore the Oriental Railway or pay the indemnity of £600 fixed by treaty. Bulgaria should in fact fulfil her obligations to Turkey under the Berlin Treaty. The proposed Conference does not find favour in Germany although the Imperial Chancellor may now regard it as practically unavoidable. But if Germany does take part in the Conference, that Power will maintain a very reserved and cautious attitude, one that is in fact imposed upon her by the difficulty of reconciling her ostentations good-will towards Turkey with her obligations as Austria-Hungary's ally which she shows no disposition to ignore. Austria-Hungary's attitude in regard to the Conference is not yet definitely known but it is stated that her participation is subject to the non-inclusion of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Conference programme on the ground—already put forward, viz., that this is a matter solely concerning Austria and Turkey. This, however, is a standpoint hardly likely to be maintained. Italy's attitude is still doubtful. She will doubtless enter the Conference but from present indications it is probable enough that she will do so as a faithful member of the Triple Alliance rather than a supporter of England, Russia and France. In fact, there is at present a regrettable and dangerous tendency towards a division of the Powers into groups which cannot tend to harmony and may reveal the fierces antagonisms.

The doctrine of "compensations," to which the British Government appeared to be originally so much opposed is now fully accepted, but the application of it will almost certainly give rise to great difficulty. The compensations to the smaller Balkan States, declares the London statement, are not be provided at the expense of Turkey, but the Paris "communique" (Clause 7) mentions the desirability of securing compensation for Servia and Montenegro by rectification of the frontiers on that portion of territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina bordering on the Sanjak of Novi Bazar. I am afraid that rectification here simply means appropriation of Novi Bazar territory to be apportioned between Servia and Montenegro. In fact this idea had already been unofficially mooted. But it may be doubted whether this project will be found acceptable to Turkey. Yet in what other direction could Servia and Montenegro receive territorial compensation? As to Turkey, her compensation, it is generally understood, will be pecuniary, through it may well be asked—who will pay it? The Bulgarian Premier, in an interview with a foreign Press representative this week, stated that Bulgaria would pay compensation for the Railway but did not admit any other claim. In fact, Bulgaria has already stopped payment of tribute to the Porte and her attitude towards Turkey has become so defiant as to cause considerable uneasiness at Constantinople. The Porte has consequently despatched a circular to the Powers calling attention to the situation in Bulgaria, reiterating Turkey's pacific intentions, and giving warning that should Bulgaria persist in her present attitude Turkey would be reluctantly compelled to take precautionary measures and would decline responsibility in the event of a conflict. As to Servia and Montenegro the war fever in both States continues unabated, bellicose demonstrations occurring almost daily in Belgrade and Cettinje. The Servian Skupstina has voted an ardently worded resolution approving of all the measures taken by the Government in view of present circumstances. It has also passed an extraordinary credit of £640,000 to meet the requirements of the War Department and has sent a telegram expressing sympathy and fraternity to the Montenegran Skupstina. The latter replied in no less enthusiastic terms thanking the Servians for their fraternal greetings and declaring that the time has come for Servia and Montenegro to raise a common standard in defence of the rights of the Serbs. "Let us," says the Montenegrin message in conclusion, "wage war together shoulder to shoulder for it will be a holy war!" The Crown Prince of Servia has taken a very conspicuous part in the anti-Austrian agitation, consequent upon the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whether with or without his father's connivance is not known, but it is certainly true that King Peter is far from popular with his subjects. In fact he is not generally regarded as a man equal to dealing with the present crisis in the sense of taking strenuous action to obtain satisfaction for Servia's aspirations. The Crown Prince has exchanged telegrams with Prince Peter of Montenegro, a youth of 19, affirming the fraternal alliance of Servia and Montenegro, in defending the rights of Serb nationality at any cost. Prince Peter prays God that he and the Crown Prince of Servia may soon meet as brothers on the crimson field, fighting against the common enemy.

In one of the sittings of the Hungarian Delegation Committee this week Baron de Burian, one of the Ministers, was questioned concerning a current report that King Peter had abdicated and fled. He replied that so far as he knew the rumour was untrue, but it might become true since people in Servia seemed to have lost all sense of proportion. As at present contemplated the question of the Dardanelles is to be settled amicably between Russia and Turkey—negociations being helped, it is hoped, by Great Britain's good offices—but it seems far from certain that Turkey will be easy to deal with in this matter. Objections from other quarters to the Russian proposals may also arise. For instance a Budapesth paper points out that the settlement of the Dardanelles question in the sense desired by Russia would result in the Roumanian and Bulgarian coast being yielded defenceless to the Russian Fleet, and in the independence of both States being compromised. One disagreeable effect of Austria's action in annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina has been to cause a well organised boycott of Austria-Hungarian goods, merchandize and shipping throughout European and Asiatic Turkey. It now extends to the ports of Asia Minor as well as to Salonika Kavala, Dedeagatch, Rodosto, and Constantinople. The Lloyd steamer Tirol was obliged to leave Salonika without unloading its cargo, while the Galicia was unable to take 600 passengers on board at Constantinople. At Jaffa the populace not only boycotted the Austrian mail packet, but destroyed the mail-carts and letter-boxes. The boycott is expected to spread through the whole of Syria and to affect Austrian Lloyd vessels leaving for the Levant. Great irritation and anxiety are caused to Austrian subjects by this movement and serious representations have been made by the Austro-Hungarian Government on the subject to the Porte. The latter is prodigal of assurances but seems to be unable to stop the movement.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Bhor, Poona and Bombay :—

November 3rd, Tuesday.—Leave Mahableshwar, 10 a.m., by motor, private departure, arrive Bhor 12 noon, public arrival.

November 4th, Wednesday.—Leave Bhor, 4 p.m., by motor, public departure, arrive Poona (Ganeshkhind), 6 p.m., private arrival.

November 5th, Thursday.—Leave Kirkee, 3-25 p.m., private departure, arrive Bombay, 7-5 p.m., private arrival, stay at Secretariat.

November 6th, Friday.—Leave Bombay, 9-15 a.m., by special, private departure, arrive Kirkee, 1 p.m., private arrival.

November 7th and 8th, Saturday and Sunday.—Halt at Ganeshkhind.

November 9th, Monday.—Leave Ganeshkhind, 8 a.m., by motor, private departure, arrive Mahableshwar, 12 noon, private arrival.

From Mahableshwar to Bombay, His Excellency will be accompanied by : Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, (as far as Bhor), Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, and Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C.

From Bombay to Mahableshwar, His Excellency will be accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Clarke, Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, and Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C.

REPORTS from Kabul state that cholera has nearly disappeared in the city, but is still prevalent in some adjacent districts.

THE Chief Justice, Sir John Stanley, ed to Allahabad on Friday (last week Mussoorie, where he and Lady Stan been spending the vacation.

THE Government of India ha Mr. Carnduff, District and Sess Patna, to be provisionally J Calcutta High Court, in su Robert Rampini, retired.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE.

To Princes and Peoples.

FIFTY YEARS OF PEACE.

ROYAL CLEMENCY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The "Times" to-day publishes a three-column article on "India under the British Crown," in which it emphasizes the deepening sense of loyalty to the Crown co-existing even with revolutionary aspirations.

It speaks of the large and growing body of opinion in India demanding a steadily increasing and more responsible share in local control, and says that it will tax the brains of our ablest statesman to find a suitable solution.

The "Times" adds: "We have nothing to apologise for as regards the past. One-fifth of the human race have lived in security, comfort, and prosperity for fifty years, through the labours of a handful of self-reliant Englishmen."

THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

The following is His Majesty the King-Emperor's Message on the anniversary of Queen Victoria's Proclamation :—

1. It is now fifty years since Queen Victoria, my beloved mother and my august predecessor on the throne of these realms, for divers weighty reasons, with the advice and consent of Parliament, took upon herself the government of the territories theretofore administered by the East India Company. I deem this a fitting anniversary on which to greet the Princes and Peoples of India in commemoration of the exalted task then solemnly undertaken. Half a century is but a brief span in your long annals, yet this half century that ends to-day will stand amid the floods of your historic ages a far-shining landmark. The Proclamation of the direct supremacy of the Crown sealed the unity of the Indian Government and opened a new era. The journey was arduous and the advance may have sometimes seemed slow, but the incorporation of many strangely diversified communities and of some three hundred millions of the human race under British guidance and control has proceeded steadfastly and without a pause. We survey our labours of the past century with a clear gaze and good conscience.

2. Difficulties, such as attend all human rule in every age and place, have risen up from day to day. They have been faced by the servants of the British Crown with toil and courage and patience, with deep counsel and a resolution that has never faltered or shaken. Errors have occurred, but the agents of my Government have spared no pains and no self-sacrifice to correct them, and if abuses have been proved, vigorous hands have laboured to apply a remedy.

3. No secret of empire can avert the scourge of drought and plague, but experienced administrators have done all that skill and devotion are capable of doing to mitigate those dire calamities of nature. For a longer period than was ever known in your land before, you have escaped the dire calamities of war within your borders. Internal peace has been unbroken.

4. In the great Charter of 1858, Queen Victoria gave you noble assurance of her earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer the government for the benefit of all resident therein. The schemes that have been diligently framed and executed for promoting your material convenience and advance—schemes unsurpassed in their magnitude and their boldness—bear witness before the world to the zeal with which that benignant promise has been fulfilled.

5. The rights and privileges of the Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs have been respected, preserved and guarded and the loyalty of their allegiance has been unswerving. No man among my subjects has been favoured, molested or disquieted by reason of his religious belief or worship. All men have enjoyed protection of the law. The law itself has been administered without disrespect to creed or caste or to usages and ideas rooted in your civilization; it has been simplified in form and its machinery adjusted to the requirements of ancient communities, slowly entering a new world.

6. The charge confided to my Government concerns the destinies of countless multitudes of men and for ages to come, and it is a paramount duty to repress with a stern arm guilty conspiracies that have no just cause and no serious aim. These conspiracies I know to be abhorrent to the loyal and faithful character of the vast hosts of my Indian subjects, and I will not suffer them to turn me aside from my task of building up the fabric of security and order.

7. Unwilling that this historic anniversary should pass without some signal mark of royal clemency and grace, I have directed that, as was ordered on the memorable occasion of the Coronation Durbar in 1903, the sentences of [illegible]sons whom our courts have duly punished [illegible]offences against the law should be remit-[illegible]or in various degrees reduced, and it is [illegible]ish that such wrong-doers may remain [illegible]d of this act of mercy and may conduct [illegible]es without offence henceforth.

[illegible]s are being continuously taken to-[illegible]ating distinctions of race as the [illegible] to posts of public authority and [illegible]path I confidently expect and [illegible]ss henceforward to be steadily [illegible]ducation spreads, experience [illegible]ns of responsibility are well [illegible]en intelligence and apt [illegible]

[illegible]he principle of represen-[illegible]began to be gradually introduced, and the time has come when in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my councillors that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship and greater share in legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power. Administration will be all the more efficient if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those whom it affects and with these who influence and reflect common opinion about it. I will not speak of the measures that are now being diligently framed for these objects. They will speedily be made known to you and will, I am very confident, mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of your affairs.

10. I recognise the valour and fidelity of my Indian troops, and at the New Year I have ordered that opportunity should be taken to show in substantial form this my high appreciation of their martial instincts, their splendid discipline and their faithful readiness of service.

11. The welfare of India was one of the objects dearest to the heart of Queen Victoria. Ever since my visit in 1875 the interests of India, its princes and peoples have been watched with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken. My dear son, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales returned from their sojourn among you with warm attachment to your land and true and earnest interest in its well-being and content. These sincere feelings of active sympathy and hope for India on the part of my Royal House and Line only represent—and they do most truly represent—the deep and united will and purpose of the people of this Kingdom.

12. May divine protection and favour strengthen the wisdom and mutual good-will that are needed for the achievement of a task as glorious as was ever committed to rulers and subjects in any state or empire of recorded time.

UNSUITABILITY OF THE DATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 31.

The "Pioneer" says :—"The most prominent fact about the Proclamation Anniversary, is that it manages to fall on about the most inconvenient date that could have been selected out of the whole calendar, at the moment when the Government of India and most of the local Governments are engaged in changing houses and a large number of high officials are still on their way out to rejoin their places after the leave season.

"It will be impossible to arrange for a general and simultaneous celebration of the occasion, with Durbars and observances that would have driven home the significance that it is presumably intended to carry.

"Obviously, the proper thing in the circumstances would have been to defer the Proclamation till some more fitting date. But the objection would be made that this would be missing the anniversary of the Proclamation Number I; and who, it may be asked, would be any the worse off for that? This arbitrary worship of days, in conflict with practical considerations, is, after all, not a little puerile; and recalls to us the methods of a boy of five who keeps half a crown given him by his Uncle John carefully separate from that bestowed by Aunt Jane. The state of mind that is praiseworthy in a child becomes ridiculous when it survives in older people, not to say statesmen.

"We celebrate the King's Birthday at the end of June, why not have published his Proclamation on the 1st January?"

INDIAN TARIFF.

And Lord Morley.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

A Deputation of Liberal Members of Parliament waited on Lord Morley to-day to urge the reform of the Indian tariff, by freeing from taxation all articles not yielding a substantial revenue.

The members of the Deputation expressed themselves as pleased with the Secretary of State's reply, and it is understood that the Imperial Government has communicated with the Government of India on the subject.

FARMAN'S AEROPLANE.

Notable Feat.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Mr. Farman travelled from Chalons to Reims in his aeroplane yesterday. The journey occupied twenty minutes and Mr. Farman maintained a height of 120 feet from the ground.

AUSTRIAN NAVY.

To be Developed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Speaking at the closing sitting of the Austrian Delegation, the Minister of Marine recognized the urgent necessity of Naval development.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Resignation Tendered.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The Archbishop of York has resigned on grounds of health.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The death is announced of the Right Reverend Sir Lovelace Stamer.

[The late Sir Lovelace Stamer was Suffragan to the Bishop of Lichfield from 1888 to 1903. Sir Lovelace was third baronet of a title just a century old. He is succeeded by his son Lovelace, who was born in 1859.]

COTTON WAR.

Riot at Burnley.

Strike Fund Badly Depleted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The fact that the weavers, who have been thrown idle by the cotton lock-out, are not receiving strike pay because they themselves are not parties to the dispute, led to wild scenes at Burnley yesterday.

Thousands of weavers invaded a meeting of the local executive, demanding relief, which cannot be granted under the rules. The Committee were kept prisoners by the crowd all night, and were rescued by the police this morning.

The Council of the Federation of Trades Unions has considered the question of making a special levy, owing to the serious depletion of funds, amounting to £12,500 weekly, by contributions to the cotton-strike pay.

Decision has been deferred in view of to-morrow's meeting of operatives and employers.

The Coates' Mills at Bolton have joined the Employers' Federation. This is an important accession.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Mr. Charles W. Macara, President of the Cotton Federations, has written a letter to the Mayor of Salford, in which he says that the limit of concessions has been reached and that the Lancashire Mayors will render a signal service if they persuade the leaders of the cardroom operatives to take a fresh ballot.

A CHANCELLOR'S APOLOGY.

Prince Bulow's Omission.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Prince von Bulow has assumed responsibility for the Kaiser interview and has offered to resign, but the Kaiser has refused to accept his resignation.

A German semi-official statement says that the Kaiser submitted a draft to Prince von Bulow, who passed it on, without reading, to the German Foreign Office, which raised no objection. Prince von Bulow has admitted that if he had read the interview he would not have permitted its publication.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The explanations which have been published, while showing the baselessness of the accusation that the Kaiser was pursuing his own policy, have excited the German press more than ever.

The papers vehemently criticise the crass blunders made in great affairs and suggest that Prince von Bulow has been too ready to comply with the Emperor's wishes.

It appears that an Englishman compiled the article published in the "Daily Telegraph" from conversations of the Kaiser with various Englishmen at different times and asked permission to publish it.

The Kaiser paid a visit to Prince von Bulow yesterday and remained with him for two and a half hours. Crowds waited outside the building.

To-day's papers in Berlin publish elaborate inspired explanations, but their comments, on the contrary, reflect the increased public irritation. They declare that the Reichstag, which assembles on November 4th, will want to know the Emperor's position and whether Prince von Bulow does not read documents merely because they are Imperial.

The German Foreign Office describes as unfair and ungentlemanly the suggestion of the British press that the Emperor should attend on his own responsibility.

TURKISH TROOPS MUTINY.

Summary Punishment.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Five regiments of the Constantinople Garrison are being removed to the Hedjaz.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

A telegram from Constantinople states that one of the reactionary regiments which had been ordered to the Hedjaz mutinied to-day.

New troops from Salonika fired on the mutineers, killing eight and wounding many.

LATER.

Further telegrams from Constantinople state that the men of the mutinous regiment were marched, tied together, to the central square, where they were shown to the assembled troops as men who had broken the military oath.

This treatment is expected to have the most salutary effect.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The Sultan has ordered the death penalty to be inflicted on the ringleaders of the mutiny and severe punishment on the others.

THE LICENSING BILL.

A Radical Threat.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Mr. Alexander Ure, Solicitor-General for Scotland, speaking at Coatbridge last night, said that if the Licensing Bill were thrown out or mangled by the House of Lords, the Government would impose a license duty which would make one quarter of the public houses close.

SIR P. SCOTT.

Going to S. America.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Sir Percy Scott's squadron has been ordered to proceed to South America on the conclusion of the South African programme.

A NATION IN ARMS.

MONTENEGRO PREPARING FOR WAR.

BOSNIAN FRONTIER FORTIFIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The Montenegrin authorities have posted guns along the mountains on the Bosnian Frontier.

The whole population of Montenegro has been armed and each soldier has received five hundred rounds of ammunition.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The Tsar had an hour's conference with the Crown Prince of Servia at St. Petersburg yesterday.

LATER.

The Tsar displayed a gracious interest at his interview with the Crown Prince of Servia, but impressed upon the Prince the necessity for calm.

Details are published of the armaments of Servia showing that she is unprepared for war.

Montenegro is in a similar position.

MONTENEGRO.

A WARRIOR NATION.

For 500 years the people of Montenegro have been fighting for their freedom. That is the key to their character. They are the descendants of the aristocracy of the Serb race. When the Turks came and conquered the old Servian Empire the nobles retreated to the fastnesses of the "Black Mountain," over the Adriatic, and there defied for century after century the Moslem power. The result is that they are a warrior race, with the strength and also the weakness of the soldier caste. They have been singularly fortunate in rulers.

Prince Nicholas has had only a small realm of some 300,000 people to govern, but his achievements make it clear that he would have distinguished himself on any throne. There was no need to foster the martial qualities of his subjects. Montenegro is "a nation in arms" in the fullest sense of that threadbare phrase. "You might as well take from me my brother as my rifle," is the national proverb. But it is difficult to induce these gallant soldiers to practice the duller arts of peace. To this task Prince Nicholas has devoted himself with much success. Of the area, 8,433 square kilometres, a considerable portion is barren mountain, but there is pasture land enough, and the cattle are rapidly being improved. The culture of tobacco and of the vine has been skilfully encouraged, and is now of large and growing importance. The country exhibits to perfection the stimulating effects of a wise and benevolent despotism. "A prince ought to be a Liberal; his subjects Conservatives," is the maxim of Prince Nicholas, and certainly the prosperity of his country testifies to its wisdom.

But it must not be supposed that the people of Montenegro or their ruler are satisfied with their present state. Montenegro is one part, the head, if you will, of the Servian race, kept as under from the rest by the Treaty of Berlin. Prince Nicholas once told his subjects that the restoration of the Servian Empire was his dream, and the dream has not been realised. It is no secret that the provisions of Berlin have always been distasteful to Montenegro. The arrangement which gave the Port of Spica to Austria was bitterly regretted, and for a generation the relations of Austria and Montenegro have been far from cordial. Vienna certainly should have counted on the demonstration of sympathy with Servia, in which Cettinge has just indulged.

The following are the Articles of the Treaty of Berlin relating to Montenegro.

Art. XXVI.—The independence of Montenegro is recognised by the Sublime Porte and by all those of the High Contracting Parties who had not hitherto admitted it.

Art. XXVII.—The High Contracting Parties are agreed on the following conditions:

In Montenegro the difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions, and honours or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever.

The freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship shall be assured to all persons belonging to Montenegro, as well as to foreigners, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organisation of the different communions, or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

Art. XXVIII.—The new frontiers of Mentenegro are fixed as follows:

Starting at Ilino-brdo to the North of Klobuk, the line descends to the Trebinjcica towards Grancarevo, which remains to Kerzegovina, then ascends the course of that river up to a point one kilometre below its confluence with the Cepelica, and from thence passes by the most direct line on to the heights which border the River Trebinjcica. It then proceeds in the direction of Pilatova, leaving that village to Montenegro, and continues along the heights in a northerly direction, maintaining as far as possible a distance of six kilometres from the Bilek-Korito-Gacko road, up to the "col" between the Somina Planina and Mount Curilo, whence it proceeds in an easterly direction by Vratkovici, leaving this village to Herzegovina, up to Mount Oxline. Starting from this point the frontier, leaving Ravno to Montenegro, goes straight to the north-north-east, crossing the summits of the Lebersnik and of the Volnjak, then descends by the shortest line on to the River Piva and its crosses, and rejoins the River Tara, passing between Crkvica and Nedvina. From this point it ascends the Tara to Mojkovac, from which place it passes along the crest of the ridge as far as Siskojezero. Leaving this point, it coincides with the former frontier as far as the village of Seculare. From there the new frontier passes along the crests of the Mokra Planina, the village as Mokra remaining to Montenegro; it then reaches the point 2,166 on the Austrian Staff Nap, following the principal chain and the line of the watershed between the Lim on the one side and the Drin as well as the Cievna (Zem) on the other.

It then coincides with the existing boundaries between the tribe of the Kuki-Drekalovici on one side and the Kuka-Krajna, as well as the tribes of the Klementi and Grudi, on the other, to the plain of Podgoricaf from whence it proceeds towards Plavnica, leaving the Klementi Grudi, and Hoti tribes to Albania. Thence the new frontier crosses the lake near the Islet of Gorica-Topal, and from Gorica-Topal, takes a straight line to the top of the crest, whence it follows the watershed between Megured and Kalimed, leaving Mrkovic to Montenegro and reaching the Adriatic at V. Kruci.

On the north-west the frontier will be formed by a line passing from the coast between the villages of Susana and Zubci, and terminating at the extreme South-east point of the existing frontier of Montenegro on the Virsuta Planina.

Art. XXIX.—Antivari and its seaboard are annexed to Montenegro under the following conditions:

The districts situated to the south of that territory, in accordance with the delimination above laid down, as far as the Boyana, including Dulcigno, shall be restored to Turkey.

The Commune of Spica, as far as the southernmost point of the territory indicated in the detailed description of the frontiers, shall be incorporated with Dalmatia.

Montenegro shall have full and complete freedom of navigation on the Boyana. No fortifications shall be constructed on the course of that river except such as may be necessary for the local defence of the stronghold of Scutary, and they shall not extend beyond a distance of 6 kilometres from that town.

Montenegro shall have neither ships of war nor flag of war.

The port of Antivari and all the waters of Montenegro shall remain closed to the ships of war of all nations.

The fortifications situated on Montenegrin territory between the lake and the coast shall be razed, and none shall be rebuilt within this zone.

The administration of the maritime and sanitary police, both at Antivari and along the coast of Montenegro, shall be carried out by Austria-Hungary by means of light coastguard boats.

Montenegro shall adopt the maritime code in force in Dalmatia. On her side Austria-Hungary undertakes to grant Consular protection to the Montenegrin merchant flag.

Montenegro shall come to an understanding with Austria-Hungary on the right to construct and keep up across the new Montenegrin territory a road and a railway.

Absolute freedom of communication shall be guaranteed on these roads.

Art. XXX.—Mussulmans or others possessing property in the territories annexed to Montenegro, who may wish to take up their residence outside the Principality, can retain their real property either by farming it out, or by having it administered by third parties.

No one shall be liable to be expropriated otherwise than by legal process for the public welfare, and with a previous indemnity.

A Turco-Montenegrin Commission shall be appointed to settle, within a period of three years, all questions relative to the mode of alienation, working, or use, on the account of the Sublime Porte, of property belonging to the State and religious foundations (Vakoufs), as well as of the questions regarding the interests of private parties engaged therein.

Art. XXXI.—The Principality of Montenegro shall come to a direct understanding with the Ottoman Porte with regard to the establishment of Montenegrin agents at Constantinople, and at certain places in the Ottoman Empire where the necessity for them shall be admitted.

Montenegrins travelling or residing in the Ottoman Empire shall be subject to the Ottoman laws and authorities, according to the general principles of international law, and the customs established with regard to Montenegrins.

Art. XXXII.—The Montenegrin troops shall be bound to evacuate within twenty days from the date of the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner if possible, the territory that they occupy at present beyond the new limits of the Principality.

The Ottoman troops shall evacuate the territories ceded to Montenegro within the same period of twenty days. A supplementary period of fifteen days shall, however, be granted to them, as well for evacuating the fortresses and withdrawing the stores and material of war from them, as for drawing up inventories of the implements and articles which cannot be immediately removed.

Art. XXXIII.—As Montenegro is to bear a portion of the Ottoman Public Debt for the new territories assigned to her by the treaty of peace the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople shall determine the amount of [illegible]le basis, in concert with the Sublime Porte on an equita[illegible]

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The latest accounts from Servia state that the Serbs are clamorous for war with Austria, and that troops are being concentrated along the river Drina, which marks the frontier between Servia and the Turkish province of Bosnia, now permanently seized by Austria. Bosnia, as everybody now knows, is peopled by a Slavonic race, who are Serbs in all but name. Intense community of feeling exists between them and the Servians, and the rumoured concentration of Servian troops in the West would seem to indicate an intention on the part of King Peter's turbulent subjects of trying to wrest by force from the Austrian yoke their Bosnian kinsmen across the Drina. No doubt the Servians, if left to themselves, are mad enough to make the attempt. They see in the latest moves of Austria not so much an attempt to grab territory as a step in Austria's unceasing efforts to Germanise the Slavs within the Dual Monarchy and along its borders. It is this which has aroused Servian feeling to a pitch which would even risk with the big neighbour across the Danube. The rulers of Servia, however, whatever may be the hopes of the ignorant populace, have no delusions as to the result of an encounter with Austro-Hungary. Strategically, Servia has a splendid position, but she has neither the men nor the means to hold it against the might of Austria.

At the very outside, Servia could not place more than 150,000 men in the field, and it is a question whether with an almost roadless country she could long maintain even that number. If it is true that the Servian army is concentrating on the Drina with the intention of invading Bosnia, it shows how little the probabilities have been considered by the military leaders. It is equivalent to the action of a man whose house, being threatened by robbers, opens the front door and then goes and sits in his garden to see that no one climbs over the fence at the back. Between the Roumanian border and the junction of the Drina and the Save, no less than six lines of railway lead down to the Danube on the Austrian side, Belgrade, the capital of Servia, is at the confluence of the Danube and the Save, and within a few days of the outbreak of war would be in Austrian hands. It is true the Danube would be a serious obstacle if resolutely defended, but what are Servia's 150,000 against the hordes which Austria could place in the field. Even if Servia had every soldier and every gun she possesses along the river, she could not prevent the Austrians from crossing. Austria has, as already mentioned, six lines of railway running down to the Danube, and she could choose her own point and be across long before Servia, which has no railways that could help her to concentrate troops anywhere except at Belgrade, could assemble any force capable of seriously contesting the passage.

On the Bosnian frontier she is almost equally badly situated. There are practically speaking no roads in Servia, while Austria, taking advantage of her thirty years' occupation of the Turkish provinces across the Drina, has made excellent roads everywhere, and in addition there is a line of railway which at two points runs to within less than fifty miles of the Servian frontier, and at another right up to it. The utmost that Servia could do, if her Government is weak enough and foolish enough to allow an ignorant people to force it into war with her great neighbour, would be to carry on a guerilla contest among the welter of wooded mountains in the interior. Belgrade, the seat of Government, would be very speedily in the hands of the enemy, and though the campaign might be long and troublesome, as guerilla wars proverbially are, Servia, unless saved by European intervention, would disappear in the same maw as Bosnia and Herzegovina. Indeed, a contest between Servia and Austria would scarcely merit the term of war. They would probably be one encounter, and after that the Servian army would dissolve into groups, half-soldiers, half-brigands, who would take to the hills with hereditary facility and fight or run away as the humour seized them.

It is rumoured that the inhabitants of Bosnia would welcome the Servians, and give them all assistance in their power. This is no doubt perfectly true but the assistance would be very slender. Twice since 1878 the Bosnians have rebelled against the Austrian Administration. On each occasion the revolt was stamped out with German thoroughness and brutality. The memory of the methods employed in the suppression of the risings is still green in Bosnia, and the Servian army must be well over the border before the Bosnians will think of offering any active resistance to the Austrians. In the same way, the travellers' tales that 2,000 officers and 20,000 or 30,000 men, Slavs, in the Austro-Hungarian army, will go bodily over to the Servian army the moment war is declared may be dismissed with very little consideration. There would, no doubt, be some with whom race feeling would count for more than political nationality, but their numbers would not affect the Austro-Hungarian army any more than the taking of a bucketful of water would lessen the flow of the Danube.

All this, of course, will not prevent Servia from attacking the Dual Monarchy if the people have made up their minds for war. As M. Gruitch, the Servian Charge d'Affaires in London said the other day, nothing conceivable could so inflame the Servians as the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, and "mad things will be said and wild things done" in the little kingdom. But an encounter between Servia and Austria in itself would be an affair of small importance. The danger is that Bulgaria might be tempted to take an unnecessary hand in the game to help her new found friend, the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Greek has no love for the Bulgar, and Greece might be inclined to assist Turkey if the latter so far lost her head as to assail Bulgaria. Russia could hardly stand idly by in such circumstances, and a European congregation would be set alight which no human effort could check until it had burned itself out. That is the real danger of a conflict between Servia and Austria, and why it is so necessary to restrain, if possible, King Peter's fiery subjects from entering upon a coarse which is almost equivalent to national suicide, and which might involve the whole of Europe in war.

VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

Departure for Jodhpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Minto, Lady Violet Elliot and Staff left Simla at 8 a.m. to-day by landau.

Their Excellencies and party started from Kalka, by special train, at 3 p.m., "en route" for Jodhpur, where they are due to arrive to-morrow afternoon.

EXTREMISTS IN CALCUTTA.

Attitude towards the Congress

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 31.

Dr. Munje, the well-known Extremist of the Central Provinces, accompanied by Rai [illegible]inayak Vaidya, late Chief Justice Bahadur G. [illegible] State, has paid a flying visit of the Gwalior to some of the Calcutta Extremist leaders, in connection, it is presumed, with the coming Congress.

They are believed to have had an interview also with Motilal Ghose, at Deoghar Baidyanath. It is also understood [illegible] that about 25 Mahratta Extremists are coming down to Calcutta and are expected here to-morrow morning.

They will hold a meeting of Extremists here on Tuesday next, as to what their attitude will be in regard to the ensuing Congress.

A SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Native Accidentally Shot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 31.

A Darjeeling telegram of the 31st instant states that an unfortunate shooting accident occurred at Ajlapahar.

A soldier, while practising at a target, is alleged to have hit a native, and the bullet entered his body.

He is lying in hospital in a precarious condition and his dying deposition has been taken.

S. S. "SHIRALA."

Rescues three Chinamen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The British India Co.'s steamer "Shirala" arrived here yesterday, bringing three Chinamen, who had drifted out to sea in a "sampan" during a gale and were rescued on the 12th day, 110 miles from Deh, the place they started from. They were on the point of starvation.

THE P & O S.S. "SALSETTE."

Inaugural Dinner.

THE Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Company and Captain Lewellin of the new mail steamer "Salsette" entertained a large company of public men to dinner on board the vessel in the stream on Friday night.

The following guests were invited and most of them were present :—

Capt. G. H. Hewett, R.N., C.I.E., Brigadier-General R.M. Greenfield, C.B., Sir Walter Hughes, C.I.E., Hon. Mr. Justice Basil Scott, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., Sir Sassoon David, Kt., Hon. Mr. G. Owen Dunn, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Venerable Archdeacon Dickins, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mr. W. H. Michael, I. C. S., Mr. P. J. German, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Lieut Col. J. Crimmin, V.C., I.M.S., C.I.E., Lieut.-Col W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., Mr. F. Yorke Smith, Mr. G.C. Pliasten, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Col Alan Moss, Mr. G.W. Hatch, I.C. S., Mr. F. T. Richards, Mr. H. Stanley Reed, Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Maj. W. J. Anderson, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Mr. P. R. Wilson, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., Mr. J. Begbie., Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown, Mr. H. P. Tulloch, Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., Lieut-Col M. A. T. Collie, Mr. L. Bricard, Mr. P. G. Messent, Mr. C. L. Weber, Mr. A. Muirhead, Mr. D. Carmichael, Mr. J. Greig, Mr. W. Lang, Maj. A.D. C. Shelley, R.E., Mr. R. de Calo, Mr. H. S. Johnston, Mr. H. G. Wheeler, Mr Fazulbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. R. Kennedy, Mr. H. Courtenay Wright, Mr. D. A. Pardie, Mr. G. De Grossi, Mr. C. H. Wilson, Maj. C. E. Baynes, Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., Mr. B.C.B Acworth, Commander De Berry, R.I.M., Mr. A. B Boyd, Mr. Lindsay J. Robertson, Mr. H. Kirpatrick, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Mr. R.H.H. Hopkins, Mr. A.A. Vlasto, Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. A. Leslie, Captain Potts, Mr. R. Aitken, Mr. E. W. Dawson, Mr. J. M. Metaxa, Mr. A. F. Sells, Mr. G.H. McCausland, Mr. J.C. Kiddle, Mr. R. Baumbach, Mr. J. S. McNeill, Mr. S.E. Greaves, Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mr. J. Black. Lieut-Col. L. F. Childe, I.M.S, Mr. Vernon B.F. Bayley, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, Mr. O. C. B. Wimbush, Mr. F. W. Hanson, Mr. A. Craigie, Mr. J. David, Mr. A. A. Macdonald, Mr. D. N. Graham, Mr. A. O. Logan, I. C. S., Mr. W. S. Millard, Hon. Mr. H. E. H. Procter, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Capt. McArthur, R.I.M., Mr. D. J. Murtrie, Dr. Venis, Dr. Armstrong Smith, Capt. E. Y. Watson, Commander Vines, R.I.M., Mr. R.J. Kent, Mr. R. Watson, Mr. F.F. Ricard, M.S.A. Nathan, Mr. T.W. Birkett, Mr. M. Nissim, Mr. A. Dovey, Mr. C.H. Armstrong, Mr. H. Blascheck, Mr. R.W. Harter, Mr. D.H. Glade, Mr. W.M. Ross, Mr. W.J.A. Foulkes, Mr. E. Yeo, Lieut-Col. J.G. Hojel, I.M.S., Mr. H.P. Stringfellow, Mr. J. R. Martin, Mr. R. Barlow, Mr. P. de C. Morris, Mr. A. Kirke Smith, and several others.

After the Health of his Majesty the King-Emperor had been drunk, Captain Hewett, R.N., in proposing the toast "Prosperity to the P. and O. Company, and Success," said it afforded him very much pleasure in giving this toast as he had the greatest admiration for the Peninsular and Oriental Company from the Directors downwards. On this hot night he would not take them all through a history of the Company but he might say he had always watched the Company's development with very great interest and had the highest opinion of its management and loyalty of its employes.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mr. Symes, in replying, said:—Captain Hewett and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Company I have the honor to represent, I beg to thank you, Sir, for the kind way in which you have proposed the toast "Prosperity to the P. and O. Company, and Success," and you, gentlemen, for the cordial manner in which you have received the toast. The "Salsette" has, as you are all doubtless aware, been built expressly for the Bombay-Aden Mail Service to run alternate weeks in connection with the Company's Australian Service connecting at Aden, and I think when you have had time to inspect the vessel you will say she is admirably adapted for the service she has to perform. She was built by Messrs. Caird and Co. on the Clyde who have built so many of the Company's steamers, and handed over to us in June last. She has made two yachting trips to Norway and the Mediterranean during the summer and left Marseilles on the 14th October, reaching here last Monday morning, completing the voyage in 11 days 20 hours, which constitutes a record in point of transit from that port to Bombay. I will not trouble you with particulars of the steamer beyond saying that she has a registered tonnage of 6,000 tons with 10,000 h.p., and Captain Lewellin tells me she is a capital sea-boat in all weathers, and, I hear, gave general satisfaction to all passengers on board. Most of you know that the P. and O. Company started on its career in 1837 with the paddle ship "William Fawcett" of 206 tons register and 90 h. p. running between England and the Peninsula of Spain, but perhaps you are not all aware that the first P. and O. steamer to come out to Bombay was the "Hindustan," a vessel of 1800 tons and 500 h. p. which left England in September, 1842, coming out via the Cape of Good Hope and arriving here probably somewhere about Xmas of that year. Her departure from England was regarded as a national event and her voyage out watched with considerable public interest. She was followed by other of the Company's vessels but it was not until two years later, viz., in the year 1844, that the Company inaugurated their first Eastern Mail Service from England to Alexandria and Suez to Colombo, Madras and Calcutta with an extension to Singapore and China. The Suez-Bombay Service was tenaciously held by the East India Company until the year 1854 when it was handed over to the P. & O. Co. The "Hindustan" was a paddle steamer, and the first screw ship to run out to the East in the Company's Service was not until 1851. It is interesting to observe the improvements that have taken place in ship building since those days and probably none of us are old enough to remember the "Hindustan" and the "Salsette" as to the developments which have taken place to conduce to the comfort of passengers, we know that in point of size and speed alone they must be very marked. The Company is constantly criticised for doing those things it ought not to do, and not doing those things it ought to do and so on, and no doubt in this luxurious age the tendency is to accept what is provided with little grace and ask for more. However, the P. and O. Company is not above criticism. It would never have attained its present position in the great Mercantile Marine of the world if it had been. On the contrary it courts and likes good sound criticism when put forward in a commonsense manner. It is the penalty all successful concerns have to pay for being successful and, as I have said, we like it. But criticism of a vindictive type, as often as not anonymously concocted and written to cast mud at and damage the Company in the eyes of the public, we have no place for and all such is ignored and consigned to its proper abode the waste paper basket. The business of shipping, I know, appears to many of the uninitiated as an extremely easy business to carry on. I have often been told by my friends, I know all in good part, how my work should be conducted and I sometimes think that perhaps the years I have spent in my business have been somewhat wasted, that I have perhaps been all this time learning out of the wrong book. As an example of this we had only recently a Government official

high up in the Government Service, animated by philanthropy or by ambition, it could not have well been anything else, and with evidently an immense amount of spare time on his hands, coming forward and offering to inaugurate a service of passenger steamers between this port and Europe. I really forget what the details of the scheme were and I don't think I followed them particularly closely, but I know you were all to be provided with passages between this and Europe at quite moderate fares and that you were called upon to pay Rs. 5 each to some into the charmed circle. What was to become of the P. and O. Co. and the other large Lines now running from Bombay I forget, but I think they were all to be swept off the face of the waters. Well, gentlemen, the proposition might have many alluring points to attract you but my experience of the travelling public of India is that the Lines that provide speed, efficiency and comfort get the passengers. So far as speed goes the P. and O. Co. is sometimes criticised for not running their mail steamers faster out to this country. All I can tell you is, that the Company give you exactly the service that His Majesty's Government feel justified in paying for. If His Majesty's Government will pay the Company for a 20 knot service and give my Directors reasonable time in which to build vessels to perform such, you will get it, but you can hardly reasonably expect a six-penny cake for three pence. The P. and O. Company is not a philanthropic society but is managed and worked entirely on business lines and my Directors give you just what is paid them to give you. As a matter of fact the subsidy under the Contract which commenced in February of the present year is little more than half the sum paid thirty years ago. The acceleration in the Mail Service during that period has been steady and continuous. So far as efficiency goes I can only tell you what you already know and that is that the Company's officers, engineers and crews are second to none in the Mercantile Marine of the whole world.

As for comfort, you, gentlemen, are the best judges of that and I can only say that it is the one aim of us all, from my Directors downwards, to make our steamers as comfortable as we possibly can. It may interest you to know that the Company's building programme for this year comprises not only the "Salsette" but three more steamers of the "M" Class which have become so popular with travellers to the East. The amount of tonnage added to the Company's Fleet by the end of the year, or early in January, will be approximately 40,000 tons, representing an outlay of considerably over one million sterling, I must confess there is not much encouragement to build steamers at the present time. I don't suppose shipping was ever at a lower ebb than it has been this year. Unemployed steamers of all descriptions are lying in all parts of the world and have been for months past. On the Tyne no less than three miles of shipping was a short while ago reported to be laying up there. On the Hooghly we had no less than two lakhs of cargo tonnage waiting for employment and here in the Bombay Harbour we have had more unemployed steamers laying up than I remember being the case during the past twenty years. It is therefore, as I say, a melancholy time to launch new tonnage, but a Company such as the P. and O. has unfortunately to keep up a continuous system of building and discarding in order to maintain its position in the great commerce of the world, though the prospects of profitable business ahead may seem to be of the remotest. My Directors have arranged for your requirements next year an excellent programme of a variety description and it should certainly meet the wants of most of our constituents. You will have three vessels of the "M" Class leaving here during the spring months as well as several of the "Arabia" type. The "Salsette" will of course be running fortnightly between this and Aden, connecting there with the Australian mail steamers. Then you will have your old friend the "Caledonia" sailing early in May. Besides all of which my General Managers have arranged for the "Britannia" on her return from China in March instead of laying up in Indian waters during the summer to work her way Home as an intermediate steamer, altogether outside and apart from the mail itinerary. This will give those of our constituents who desire to take matters a little more leisurely an opportunity of proceeding Home by an intermediate boat from this port and at the same time enable the "Britannia" to spend her summer holidays in the London Docks where, I regret to say, she will in all probability find several other of the Company's vessels remaining idle there also. Well, gentlemen, I fear I have exhausted your patience considerably this hot evening but perhaps some of my remarks may have proved not altogether uninteresting to you. (Prolonged applause.)

THE COMMANDER.

General Greenfield, C. B., then proposed "Success to the good ship 'Salsette,'" and in doing so said it give him great pleasure to couple with the toast the name of Captain Lewellin, the popular Commander, with whom he was well acquainted and whom he knew to be not only a courteous and obliging Officer but a most capable Commander and also a good sportsman. The good works of the P. and O. Company were well known to all of them and it would therefore be superfluous for him to enlarge upon them. He was sure that every one would agree with him that the dinner, so hospitably provided that evening, was more than excellent and might be regarded as a sample of P. and O. fare.

Captain Lewellin, in reply, thanked General Greenfield for his kind remarks about his ship and himself and added he could only say that the "Salsette" was quite worthy of all the praise that had been showered upon her. Since she left the slips she was improving every day and was now ready to show them all what she could do on the Bombay-Aden Line.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Crop Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, October 31.

Rain is still said to be badly wanted in the eastern and the eastern submontane districts of the United Provinces.

The late rice crop is apparently suffering from drought; but, except for the rice crop, the standing crops are declared to be generally in good condition.

Malaria continues its depredations, and has in some cases interfered with work in the fields, and prices as yet show but little tendency to fall.

KARACHI AUTUMN RACES.

Two Accidents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 31.

Mr. Underwood, while riding Mafeking, tripped at the first hurdle in the Karachi Autumn Races, both falling heavily last evening, and causing Major England, on the favorite Bantam, riding alongside, also to come down.

Mr. England was badly shaken, but Bantam was all right this morning.

Mr. Underwood, however, broke three ribs and Mafeking was shot, having broken its leg

THE PIRGANJ MURDER.

Details of the Crime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 31.

Particulars which have now been received of the recent murder at Pirganj, Dinajpur District, show that the victim, Nuru Nasya, was one of a gang of 25 dacoits, who had committed a series of offences and were arrested on the 25th instant. Eight of them had confessed and Nuru Nasya had promised to make further disclosures on the following morning.

Early on the following morning he was murdered by one of his fellow prisoners in a room in which he and 14 others had been confined for the night. The incident has no political significance.

ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Evidence being Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 31.

Mr. Norton finished his opening speech in the Alipore Bomb Case yesterday.

The evidence now commences.

COCANADA PUNITIVE POLICE.

Protest against Charges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 31.

The non-official residents of Cocanada have sent a protest to Government, through the Collector, in connection with the taxing of Europeans as well as Natives for the payment of the punitive police in that town.

They say that this has apparently been done on the ground that the riots were the result of Captain Kemp's action, and for the protection afforded by the additional force.

Captain Kemp, however, cannot be held responsible, as the unrest previously existed, but was ignored by the local authorities, although their attention was repeatedly drawn to it. As the tax-payers and loyal subjects, as Europeans, are fairly entitled to protection without extra taxation, they therefore claim exemption.

"BANDE MATARAM" PRESS

Attached by a Decree.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 1.

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Small Causes, Kabiraj Upendra Nath Sen, the proprietor of the "Bengalee," has attached movable properties, including the confiscated Press of the "Bande Materam."

The decree was for Rs. 1,000 for type sold.

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT.

Arrest of three Bengalis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 1.

A Midnapore telegram to the "Bengalee" says that a boy named Ashu, his father and uncle have been arrested and ordered to be kept in police custody for three days.

It is alleged that Ashu, while preparing some fireworks on Kali Puja night, hurt his fingers by an explosion, and these he had amputated.

A BOGUS LORD.

Three Months for Cheating.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, November 1.

Private Macmillan, a deserter from the Highland Light Infantry stationed at Dinapore, who posed as Lord Dunkerly at Poona and attempted to cheat a local firm under that title, has been sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BLONDIN MONORAIL.

Application for Patent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, October 31.

Mr. Allen, of Yercaud, the inventor of the Blondin Monorail, has applied for a patent for road, river, and a monorail train, on which only two wheels will suffice for three cars.

It is claimed for the new train that it can negotiate hilly country by road and plains by rail and that it can also navigate rivers.

OCTROI AT JUTOGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, October 30.

The Cantonment Committee of Jutogh having submitted a proposal for the imposition of octroi, have been asked by the Government to consider whether the necessary sum cannot be raised by any other form of taxation.

THE NAGPUR EXHIBITION.

To Open on 12th Proximo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 30.

The Nagpur Exhibition opens on the 12th proximo.

Mr. H. Bell, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Chief Judge of the Calcutta Small Causes Court, has been appointed temporary Additional Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Conversion of 3 to 3½ per cent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, November 1.

A notification by the Government of India is about to issue converting the 3 per cent. Government rupee paper to ordinary 3½ paper at the rate of Rs. 600 of 3½ per cents for every Rs. 700 of 3 per cents, this being the exact proportion which the interest of one bears to that of the other. The 3 per cent. rupee stock has never been as negotiable as the 3½ per cents, the eleven crores which is all that has been issued of 3 per cents being too small an amount to constitute a market in itself. Of this eleven crores some four crores are already held by the Government of India, so that the total requiring conversion is only seven crores, of which nearly all is in the hands of permanent investors. The conversion is unlikely, therefore, to affect appreciably the price of ordinary paper, while it affords a boon to the holders of 3 per cent. stock by offering them a more negotiable security than they now hold.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Proposed Farewell Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 1.

A Bhagalpur telegram dated October 31st states that at a public meeting it was unanimously resolved to present a farewell address to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Calcutta, in view of the many sympathetic and beneficent measures which marked His Honour's administration.

RANGOON MOSLEMS.

Resent Plague Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, October 31.

In reply to the memorial submitted by the Moslem Association of Rangoon to the Burma Government on the working of the Plague rules, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presumes that the rules to which the memorial refers are the rules in force in Rangoon and other ports of Burma, for the inspection of passengers of vessels entering and leaving these ports and the disinfecting of their effects.

The general question of relaxing the existing regulations, regarding the inspection of passengers and disinfection of their effects, has received the Lieutenant-Governor's careful consideration, and His Honour has decided that passengers by healthy ships—by which is meant ships which, even though coming from an infected port, have had no death from a case of plague on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival—entering a port in Burma, which has been declared to be infected by plague, shall not be subjected to medical examination or be required to have their personal effects disinfected so long as the ports remain infected.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare resigns the Indian Civil Service from the 3rd proximo.

It is notified that the Examination for appointments in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical services of the Government of India and Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab Secretariats will be held in Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore, beginning on Saturday the 9th next. The probable number of vacancies for the Government of India Secretariat is four, two of which are reserved for candidates from Upper India. The probable number of Bengal vacancies is seven, of which two have been reserved for domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. There will be no examination for Bengal and India appointments in 1910.

The Metropolitan leaves Calcutta on tour on the 3rd proximo and will be at Agra on 4th; Cawnpore, 7th; Lucknow, 9th; Allahabad, 11th; and Calcutta, 17th.

Revd. J. F. W. Gompertz retires on the 6th December next and the Revd. C. H. Barlow on the 27th proximo.

An appreciative notice appears in the "Gazette" of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Eardley Wilmot, Inspector-General of Forests, who is retiring from the Forest Department, to be succeeded by Mr. Beadon Bryant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Clendening is posted to Burma as Assistant Engineer.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A resolution is published, pointing out the necessity for local bodies to give the Government of India full and early notice of loans they may propose to raise to prevent such transaction from being handicapped by delay in obtaining the necessary sanction of the Secretary of State.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Modifications in rules, for the granting of Mine Manager Certificates are notified, reducing the period of study for candidates who hold good diplomas.

Mr. A. S. Judge, Collector of Customs, has fifteen months' leave from the 19th proximo, Mr. W. D. R. Prentice to officiate.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. L. Coates officiates as Assistant Superintendent, N. W. Railway.

The survey is sanctioned by O. and R. Ry. of a broad gauge line from Pilhar via Budaon and Sahuswan to Babrala, and from Rajghat to Hapur with a branch to Bulandshahr.

Mr. J. Willcocks, Superintending Engineer, is posted to Burma Railways Company.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Bulgaria Declines Advice.

BOYCOTT PARALYSES AUSTRIAN COMMERCE.

LONDON, October 18.

Bulgaria, replying to the Notes from Germany and Austria, has declined to seek Turkey's consent to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the Bulgarian portion of the Oriental Railway. She has again informed the Powers of her pacific disposition.

There are persistent reports that Turkey is mobilising the Anatolian army corps in view of Bulgaria's demand concerning the Oriental Railway.

Leading members of the Young Turkey Party declare that the programme mapped out for the Europaan Conference by Great Britain Russia, and France is not acceptable, and that the compensation offered to Turkey is illusory.

The Turkish Ambassador at Paris states that personally he is not favourable to the programme for the Conference, and he is disappointed with Great Britain's and France's sympathy. He also considers the proposed compensations illusory.

The Turkish boycott is paralysing Austrian commerce. Thirty of the Austrian-Lloyd Company's steamers are unable to load or unload. Turks, Albanians, Greeks, and even gypsies are all actively hostile to the Austrians.

A semi-official communique, issued at Berlin, indicates that Germany will adopt a cool and waiting attitude with regard to the European Conference, pending Turkey's and Austria's acceptance of the proposed programme.

The Kaiser has congratulated the Emperor Francis Joseph upon Austria's successful annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and he has promised him his support.

The Austrian and German newspapers ridicule the idea of Servia and Montenegro being compensated at the expense of Austria.

M. Izvolsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been confering with the British Government with regard to the Balkan situation, left London yesterday for Paris and Berlin.

Great Britain's Defences.

MINISTERIAL REMARKS.

London October 17.

Speaking at Glasgow, yesterday, Mr. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the Colonial Empire had no certain connection with great Britain except through British naval predominance. The navy must be maintained strong enough to ensure absolute security. It would be better to throw in a small percentage above that standard for greater security.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, in a speech delivered at Caterham in Surrey, yesterday, stated that the Territorial troops now number 200,000, and recruiting was still proceeding steadily. The army, he declared, had never been in a more effective condition.

Victorian State Politics.

RESIGNATION OF SIR A. PEACOCK.

Melbourne, October 18.

Some sensation will be caused in State political circles when it is learned that the Chief Secretary (Sir Alexander Peacock), contemplates resigning from the State Cabinet on account of the unsatisfactory state of his health. Although he has become convalescent after his recent somewhat serious operation, Sir Alexander Peacock's general condition of health is not sufficiently sound to permit him to add the cares of administering a large Department and taking charge of Bills in Parliament to his private business. He is suffering from nervous strain.

The Ministry will stand or fall on the Land Valuation Bill to be submitted for the consideration of the House during the week.

American Railway Disaster.

MANY PERSONS KILLED.

FIREMAN BOILED TO DEATH.

London, October 17.

A frightful railway disaster is reported from Michigan, U.S.A.

Forest fires surrounded the village of Metz, and the residents had to flee for their lives. The fires destroyed a railway culvert and in consequence a train conveying the fugitives was derailed.

The wreckage of the train, the piles of the culvert, and the railway sleepers caught fire, and the male passengers fled in panic, leaving women and children in a steel car.

Fifteen charred skeletons were afterwards found among the ruins of the train.

The fireman of the locomotive took refuge from the flames in the tank of the engine. He was boiled to death.

Opium Smuggling.

BIG SEIZURE IN MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, October 18.

Information recently reached Mr. Smart, the Collector of Customs, that four cases of opium were on board the China trading steamship "Aldenham." A search party was organised on Friday, but only nine tins were discovered by an officer of the ship.

Among the cargo discharged from the "Aldenham" and placed in the Customs shed were four cases addressed to a European in Melbourne. When these cases were being handled in the hold by the lumpers one of the latter accidentally drove his dog-hook through the bottom of one of the cases, and the hook entering one of the the tins caused a leak. As the liquid oozed out through the hole in the bottom of the case, one of the men called the attention of Mr. Body, the examining officer, to the matter. On inspecting the liquid Mr. Body immediately pronounced it to be opium, and forwarded the cases to the Customs house, where they were found to contain 720 tins of opium, valued at about £2,500. The four cases in which the opium was found were labelled "curios." It is understood that in the present instance the boxes were labelled for transhipment to a European port. The opium seized will be confiscated by the Customs authorities and probably the contents of the tins will be destroyed.

Industrial Trouble at Broken Hill.

RIVAL UNIONS AT VARIANCE.

Sydney, October 18.

The threatened strike eclipses all other matters in Broken Hill at present. Last night's mass meeting, which was attended by about 3,000 men, endorsed the resolution of the Associated Union delegates. A second mass meeting to-day also carried the resolution unanimously, and cheers were given for the "cause of the international worker and the success of the men on the Barrier."

Mr. Hewitt, the chairman, said that the idea of the Non-Political Union was to get an agreement and register it, and the bona-fide unions of the Barrier would have no voice in it. Mr. Wade's Act said that they must go to gaol if they struck. Well, the sooner they were all in gaol the better, but an Government on the face of the earth would dare to put the 6,000 men on the line of lode in the Barrier in gaol. If they did not face the situation now they would have to do so later under worse conditions. The agreement had been broken from its inception by the mine managers.

Other speakers joined in the condemnation of the Non-Political Union.

The Non-Political Union met last night and adopted the schedule of wages, etc., to be submitted to Tuesday's conference with managers.

The Mining Managers Associated held a meeting this morning lasting over three hours. The meeting was in private but the secretary issued the following digest of the proceedings:—"The attitude taken up by the combined unions appears to be as serious as it was unexpected. The only explanation which suggests itself is that there must be some misunderstanding or some false impression. The programme which the mine managers had traced was as follows:—After receiving letters from the combined unions and the Non-Political Union, asking them to meet us in conference we wrote to both parties suggesting that they should sit together, so as to avoid parallel conferences on the same subject. The Non-Political Union agreed to sit with the combined unions, but the latter refused to sit in any conference with the Non-Political Union and therefore forced us into the position of having to meet the Non-Political Union separately. To refuse to listen to such a large number of members as the Non-Political Union has appears manifestly unfair."

No decision was arrived at at this meeting though as a sequel a letter was received by Mr. Bartlett, the secretary of the Associated Unions, who said that it did not improve the position one bit.

A ballot was taken at Broken Hill to-night. It resulted in favour of a strike by a 13 to 1 majority. The voting was:—For 3,540; against 430. According to this decision the miners will cease work at midnight to-morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 30.—Maj. Venaur, 58th Rifles from England.
Lieut. Murdoch, 32nd. Sikh Pioneers, from England.
Capt. Cusins, R. E. from England.
Maj. Travers, 4th Goorkhas, from England.
Capt. Browne, Dogras, from England.
Maj. Roome, 36th Jacob's Horse, from England.
Lieut. Cornish, 6th Goorkhas, from England.
Lieut. Corbett, 48th Pioneers, from Bareily.
Capt. Newmann, 48th Pioneers, from Bareily.
Lieut. Daniell, 14th Sikhs, from England.
Capt. Roberts, A. D. C. to G. O. C., from Poona.
Lieut. Thuckwell, 81st Pioneers, from Bangalore.
Capt. Naugh, 96th Berar Infantry, from Secunderabad.
Capt. Sharp, 1st. Manchester Infantry, from Secunderabad.
Lt.-Col. Sherer, Leicester Regiment, from Belgaum.
Capt. Ainsworth, R. A. M. C. from Poona.
Capt. McHaig, R. E. from Bangalore.
Lt.-Col. Nicholson, S. and T. Corps, from Poona.
Brig.-Genl. Swann, Staff from England.
Capt. Colquhoun, East Surrey Regiment, from Mhow
Lieut. Mansingh, 124th Balu. Infantry, from Lora Lai.
2nd.-Lieut. Paterson, S. W. Borderers, from Poona.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 30.—Major Roome, Jacob's Horse, to Umballa.
Capt. Newmann, 48th Pioneers, to Bareilly.
Maj. Eastmead, Q. A. O. Gurkhas, to Almora.
Capt. Chrystie, 25th Cav., to Lahore Cantonment.
Lieut. Bat son, Peshawar M. B., to Abbottabad.
Lieut. Good, 128th Pioneers, to Meerut.
Maj. Anderson, R. A. M. C., to Bareilly.
Maj.-Genl. Spens, Staff, to England.
Capt. Rose, Lincolns Regt. to Poona.
Brig.-Genl. Swann, Staff to Poona.
Lt.-Col. Nicholson, S. and T. Corps, to Poona.
Lieut. Montefore, 110th Msh. L. I. to Ahmednagar.

Lord Kitchener arrives at Karachi on the 9th November, and Sir Henry McMahon leaves on the 4th.

H. E. Lord Kitchener leaves Simla on the 1st November on tour. His dates thereafter are:—Arrive Bhawalpur 2nd; Peshawar 4th; Karachi 9th; Verawal 12th; Bhavnagar 15th; Cochin 20th; Trevandrum 29th; in camp at the Periyar lake from the 3rd to the 10th December; arrive Bangalore 12th; arrive Madras 15th; Secunderabad 17th; and Calcutta 22nd.

Major-General Sclater will take over the Command of the Lucknow Division from General Sir E. Locke Elliot on the 16th instant. It is understood that General Sclater's successor as Quartermaster-General in India, will be Major-General Lake, Chief of the General Staff in Canada.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Mr. Carnduff Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 30.

The appointment of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff to the Calcutta High Court Bench, vice Sir Rampini retired, was sanctioned to-day.

Mr. Konow Sten, Government Epigraphist, has resigned his appointment and is proceeding Home, and Rai Bahadur Ave V. Venkaija, Epigraphical Assistant, Madras, has been appointed to succeed him.

A TOO LUXURIOUS AGE.

There is no doubt, writes our London correspondent, that the present is an indulgent age, and many will agree with some of the things which have been uttered on the subject by two very dissimilar men, Bishop Welldon and "Comrade" Shaw. The Bishop in a paper contributed to the annual conference of the National Union of Women Workers summed up the more unpleasant characteristics of the times in which we live, as follows. Men shrink from the obligations of citizenship, women avoid the responsibilities of motherhood, marriage has lost or is losing its intrinsic sanctity, and the luxury of the rich is the explanation of the strong vindictive feeling which lies behind Socialism. Mr. Bernard Shaw addressing the Sunday Lecture Society said of those held up to scorn by the former Metropolitan of India:—"Why should these people be allowed to live?" he asked. "I would have them licensed to live even as they are licensed to drive a motor car, and if they could not prove that they produced enough to warrant their living, then they would have to die. Or perhaps you would like to retain them as pets. Why, they cannot even open a door for themselves. They rush away in their motor cars from Friday till Tuesday and lounge about hotels in evening dress—some of them appear to glory in it to such an extent that I should not wonder if they sleep in it—and eat a lot of fancy food. Do you remember how Lord Lytton shocked society when he ate bacon and eggs?" One paper in quoting the foregoing Shavian deliverance sarcastically describes it as a "death below to the aristocracy." I was not one of Mr. Shaw's hearers and do not know whether he confined his remarks to the aristocracy. That is a category in which I should be sorry, if I desired to be at all accurate, to include the bulk of the people who rush away from towns on Fridays in their motor cars and lounge about hotels in evening dress. Both Bishop Welldon and Mr. Shaw had something to say about our educational methods. The former thinks that it should be the object of all who are concerned in the training of the young to inculcate an enlightened spirit of citizenship. It should be driven home to the youthful how large is their indebtedness and how strong their obligation to serve the State in return. But much more good, I imagine, might be done by the elders setting the youngters a better example. Mr. Shaw with his usual exaggeration speaks of schools as nothing more nor less than boy and girl farms "where parents send their children to be rid of them." He went on to say:—"Teach the children to read and to write, and then their education so far as the school is concerned is complete. I learned practically nothing at school, but look at me! The result is eminently satisfactory. My wife, who had an expensive education, comes to me when she wants the house-keeping books added up." As an old school master Bishop Welldon says he deplores the evidences of effeminacy among the sons of rich parents. Like father like son. But why does not the schoolmaster eradicate the effeminacy?

THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

The following modification of Government Resolution No. 3603, dated the 19th June, 1907, allotting work to the Legal Department, was issued on Saturday:—

In modification of the orders contained in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3603, dated 19th June, 1907, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in addition to all matters which were formerly disposed of in the Legislative Department of the Secretariat, the following matters should be dealt with in the Legal Department of the Secretariat:—

(1) the institution and defence of suits and the preferring and defence of appeals and applications whether civil or criminal;

(2) the communication of the results of suits, appeals, etc., to the officers concerned;

(3) (a) the employment and remuneration of Law Officers and Special Counsel in civil or criminal cases,

(b) the appointment of, and grant of leave to, the Government Pleader in the High Court, the Public Prosecutor for Sind, and District Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors and their Assistants, and

(c) the strength and remuneration of the establishments of Government Pleaders;

(4) the amendment, publication and distribution of the Law Officers' Rules.

THE RAJENDRA DRAMATIC COMPANY OF JHALAWAR.

The Rajendra Dramatic Company of Jhalawar staged 'Hamlet', adapted in Hindustani, on the evening of the 27th ultimo, in order to entertain Major H. B. Peacock, the Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar, and Miss Peacock. The success was as great as could be expected from Indian players. The Indian stage has a peculiar temptation in mingling tragedy with comedy and the play called 'Khun-e-Nahaq' which is generally accepted as the 'Hindustani Hamlet' affords an illustration of this. The author does not allow Hamlet and Ophelia to die, but spares them to unite in marriage after the usurper of Denmark's throne with all his friends is slain. The Rajendra Amateur Company takes a departure from the Indianism of English Dramas and closes the play with the tragic end of all the protagonists. The scenes were very imposing and those of the Graveyard and the Stage within the stage were worthy of special note. The costumes were indented by special orders from European firms and some of them were faithful imitation of old Danish habits. Some of the players acted splendidly—the ghost's part being played without any flaw by Ali Mahomed. Mirza Nazir Beg, the Director of the Company, represented Hamlet and acted very effectively. The performance was held at the Palace of Jhalrapatan before such an august audience as was composed of the abovenamed visitors, His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bahadur, the Diwan of the State, Maharaja Balbhadra Singh and the higher officials and Jagirdars of Jhalawar.

The other evening a few performers showed some feats of Indian dancing before Major and Miss Peacock at the Kothi Garden of His Highness. These dextrous feats were crowned by the Peacock Dancing, which is a peculiar invention.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ECHO OF THE JOEL-SIEVIER CASE.

"£10,000 for Silence."

The sensational trial at the Old Bailey when J. B. Joel unsuccessfully prosecuted, "Bob" Sievier for blackmail has been recalled by a remarkable speech delivered by Mr. A. B. Markham, M. P., to his Mansfield constituents. It will be remembered that during the case Mr. Markham's name was mentioned, and that he was subpœnaed, as a witness. He was not, however, called, and he deemed it his duty to explain to those whom he represents how he came to be mixed up in the case. Mr. Markham said that he devoted the greater part of 1901 to going through files of the South African papers in the British Museum, and in doing so he came across the history of Mr. Joel. On March 7, 1902, he gave notice of his intention to ask in the House of Commons a question, the object of which was to get information on the following points:—

(1) Was Mr. Joel arrested in Kimberley in 1884 on a charge of illicit diamond buying?

(2) Was he released on bail, and was his bail estreated on his flying the country?

(3) Was his portrait circulated in "The Police Gazette"?

(4) Was he, or his brother, Mr. Solomon Joel, accepted by his Majesty's Government as a guarantor for the new meat contract in South Africa?

A LETTER FROM SIR GEORGE LEWIS.

In reply to this question Mr. Prodrick said he had no information, but he understood that the name of Mr. "Jack" Joel was given to the House as one of the guarantors. Having stated these facts, Mr. Markham told his story. He said that about two hours before the House met on March 11 he received the following letter at the Reform Club from Sir Geo Lewis:—

Dear Mr. Markham,—Mr. Jack Joel has no connection whatever with the contract with the consolidated Johannesburg Investment Co., which guarantees partially the contract with the Imperial Storage Co. His brother is chairman of that company, but Mr. Jack Joel has no connection whatever with it. I send you these particulars for you to reconsider whether, under the circumstances, you should put the question to-day. I strongly urge you not to do so, but to postpone the question until you have ascertained what the real facts are. Mr. Jack Joel is the bearer of this letter, which I give him as an introduction to you, as he is anxious to see you and give you any information you desire.—Yours sincerely, Geo. H. Lewis.

He saw Mr. Joel, who said he had come to beg for mercy, as the asking of the question would ruin him socially. Mr. Markham says he asked if Mr. Joel could point to any untrue statement, and the reply was that he was not a director of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., and derived no benefit from the meat contract.

WHINED FOR MERCY.

Mr. Markham told the next stage of the narrative as follows:—"I replied that I thought he was lying. He then cried and whined, and appealed to me to spare him for the sake of his wife and little children. "Mr. Joel became a pitiable object; he kept crying and saying, 'Spare me, spare me! I will make amends and give you as many free institutions for your electors as you may wish. I replied that I should not for a moment consider such an offer, and he then made a second offer, namely, that he would give me £10,000 to any good cause I liked. I told him to go, and he then said if I would only spare him he would give me every assistance to prove that the late Mr. Beit was a thief. Fancy," said Mr. Markham, "his own partner! Joel and the late Mr. Beit were partners in the diamond syndicate, and to save his own skin Joel was willing to give me information to assist me in an action which I had against Mr. Beit." After consultation with the Speaker, Mr. Markham asked the question of which he had given notice, and then wrote to Sir Geo. Lewis telling him that Mr. Joel had suggested bribery.

THE SIEVIER TRIAL.

When the Sievier trial came on this year, and Mr. Markham was subpœnaed, Mr. Joel, in the witness-box, was asked questions by Mr. Rufus Isaacs as to his interview with that gentleman. In his speech Mr. Markham said: "Joel was on his oath. Sievier's life was at stake; yet Joel committed wilful and deliberate perjury, as I shall prove to you, as badly as ever was committed in a court of law." Mr. Markham recited the cross-examination as follows:—

Mr. Rufus Isaacs: Did you not go to see Mr. Markham?—I did.

With reference to the question that was going to be put?—No.

What did you go to see him about?—I heard he was going to say something about me.

Did Mr. Markham ask you to point to any untrue statement in the question he was going to put?—I did not know what question he was going to put. He did not ask me that.

"The simple facts were," said Mr. Markham, "that Joel heard that I had placed the question on the notice paper of the House of Commons, which became public property. It was impossible for him to have heard that I was going to say anything about him, and I could not have said anything in asking a question. But he forgot one thing—the letter from Sir George Lewis, which I hold, in which reference is made to 'the question,' and proposes that Joel should explain his position fully in connection therewith."

"A TRAP TO CATCH SIEVIER."

Mr. Markham explained that when the Sievier case came on defendant's solicitors wrote saying that it was owing to his question that Sievier had become acquainted with the information it contained. "When I was served with a subpœna," Mr. Markham said, "I decided to tell what had transpired in 1902, for it was quite clear to my mind that Joel had set a trap to catch Sievier, who was admittedly hard up, and it was repugnant to my mind that any man should be trapped by one who was himself a refugee from justice." Mr. Markham therefore supplied Sievier with the information that he could get the facts he required in Hansard, and that the woodcut portrait could be found in "The Police Gazette" in the British Museum.

SUICIDE OF A MISSIONARY.

Mr. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday opened an inquest in Dhanji Street, Grant Road, about the death of Dr. S. P. Barton, a medical missionary who was an accoucher in Banu, N.W. Provinces, who had come down from Lahore with Dr. Adams, another medical missionary, to [illegible] with Mr. W. G Grant, a boiler-maker. De[illegible] of unsound mind, and had thrice att[illegible] life. He believed he was the indirect [illegible] death of his wife, whom he had asked [illegible] to India, but who had succumbed [illegible] cholera six weeks after her marriage. [illegible] afternoon, deceased was missed [illegible] Missionary House, Grant Road; [illegible] wards recovered from the Chowp[illegible] returned a verdict that he had co[illegible] drowning himself in the sea, whi[illegible]

IN THE WAY.

CIGARETTES FOR THE YOUNG.

PREACHING at the harvest festival at Sandgate Parish Church, the Rev. G. H. Whitaker said that every week there were sold in the United Kingdom 100,000,000 penny packets of cigarettes. A great proportion of these were used by boys and girls. Prior to the last South African war, the Boers saw boys smoking and strolling about the streets of London and they said they would go to war with England if that was all that the people could do.

RECORD CARGO OF SCENT.

The steamship "Herminia" arrived at King's Lynn with the largest consignment of perfumed spirit ever imported into the United Kingdom among her cargo. The shipment consisted of 32,000 bottles brought from Cologne, and every bottle and its contents will have to be examined and measured singly by the Customs officials. The previous record consignment of eau de Cologne received in any port in the British Isles totalled 11,000 bottles, and these also were brought to King's Lynn.

LENGTHY LITIGATION.

The record law case of Wyler and others vs. Lewis and others is by no means finished yet. In the King's Bench it lasted thirty-three days, and damages amounting to £67,472 were awarded. The sum in dispute was £250,000, and up to that point the case had cost £17,000, £25,000 of which was paid to ten barristers. Now all the defendants, except Sir R. Edgcumbe, who secured a verdict in his favour, are applying for a new trial.

WORKHOUSE RECRUITING STATION.

As a result of the report of the workhouse master that the vagrants relieved every week include a large number of able-bodied young men, it has been suggested to the guardians of the Weardale Union that these young fellows should be persuaded to join the Army. The guardians have decided to ask the Local Government Board whether it would be permissible to display on the gates of the institution the customary placard drawing attention to the advantages of joining his Majesty's forces.

LIVED 113 YEARS.

The death is reported from Newtownbutler, co. Fermanagh, of Mrs. Catherine Kierans, claimed to be Ireland's oldest inhabitant. Mrs. Kierans had attained the age of 113 years, eighty of which she spent on a lonely island in Lough Erne. She had clear recollections of incidents following the rebellion of 1798, and used to tell of a tragic affray in 1829 between Protestants and Roman Catholics, traditionally remembered as "Macken Fight." A cousin of hers, Connor Macmanus, was hanged in connection with the fight.

OBJECTED TO A LADY ORGANIST.

Lowestoft has provided a singular strike on the part of a choir against a lady organist. Hitherto a gentleman has played the organ at the High-street Wesleyan Church, but the trustees, in making a new appointment, selected a lady from a distance. This was resented by the choir, the majority of whom are ladies, and prefer a gentleman organist. Recently only ten out of forty sat in their customary places. After an attempt to beat up recruits in the Sunday school, negotiations resulted in a local gentleman being sent for to manipulate the organ. The strikers, some of whom have been many years in the choir, then consented to resume their usual places.

PLEASANT CHAT WITH A BURGLAR.

Nine years ago the house in Paris of M. Descaves, the novelist, was burgled. The other day he received a "most urgent" message from the police, informing him that burglar had just been discovered (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent). He went to the magistrate's offices and was there introduced to his burglar. The conversation between the burglar and burgled was perfectly courteous. "Of course," said M. Descaves, "I should not think of animadverting upon your having made use of my wardrobe." "Exactly," answered the man. "As a matter of fact I rather think that of the two of us I came off worse. Just consider your trousers, for instance." M. Descaves apologised for the width of his trouser and the burglar gave him a bit of advice. "When you go away, never shut your shutters. By doing so you give burglars the tip. On the contrary, leave them open, and leave your mat in front of the door. This will delude my friends into thinking that there is still somebody in the house."

SCARCITY OF CURATES.

The vicar of Stockingford (Warwickshire) has for several months past been endeavouring to secure a curate. He has written numberless letters, applied to friends and Church officials in all parts of the country, and advertised in the Church papers—all with the same lack of success.

TAKING THE OFFICE BOY IN.

A school for office boys has been opened in New York. The course extends through twenty-one weeks, and includes instruction in obedience, copying letters, doing up parcels, attending to the telephone, and keeping stamps and other small accounts. Tuition is free.

FIVE SHILLINGS FOR EVERY SHILLING.

An anonymous donor has for three years past added 5s. to every shilling given at the annual missionary meeting held at the Wesleyan Church at Westbourne, in the Bournemouth circuit, and has in this way contributed several hundred pounds. This year he intimated that, as some persons looked upon it as a sort of bribe, he would, instead, give the same amount as last year—£230, and hoped the collection would not suffer. At the annual meeting recently the collection realised upwards of £46, one sovereign more than last year: and the anonymous donor has since added £235.

THE "KING OF SCOTLAND."

Mr. Harry Lauder, on his arrival at New York, was hailed jocularly by enthusiastic crowds as the "King of Scotland," the "Mail" says. Long before the "Lusitania" reached the dock the bay was lively with skirling Highlanders, who serenaded the comedian from a gaily decorated tug. Clad in his national costume, he danced delightedly on the deck, climbing every now and then the railing and shouting quaint phrases of appreciation across the waters to his admirers. When he landed he found a Highland band awaiting him, and, so escorted, drove to his hotel, followed by an immense crowd.

HARRY LAUDER IN AMERICA.

Mr. Harry Lauder had a magnificent reception at the Lincoln-square Theatre, where, before a crowded and enthusiastic audience, the Scots' comedian occupied the stage for sixty-five minutes (says the "Mail's" correspondent). "When I get back to Bonnie Scotland" was encored again and again. When the uproar finally subsided Mr. Lauder stepped to the front and recited the following:—

"To Americ· I'm back again
Frae Bonnie Scotland o'er the main;
And though some places I hae seen,
America fair bangs them clean,
An' you bang me, it's very true,
I feel the same as I was fou,
A fou o' joy frae ear to ear,
I ringing wi' your welcome here.
Way you have applauded me
me on land feel quite at sea."

...NOR-GENERAL'S PERIL.

... Governor-General of Canada, who ... visiting British Columbia during ... has arrived at Cranbrook, after ... the Rocky Mountains. He "Times" states, had been travel... portion of the Province on ... and thus to cross the mountains. ...quit, but were there stopped by ... and snowslide. The party were ... their horses, to take the packs ... to complete the journey over ...gerous paths on foot.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GERMAN WOMEN AS NOVELISTS.

ABOUT fifteen years ago the women artists of Germany struck out a new line. Realism became their watchword; illusion, sentiment, and romance gave way to presentations of some special phase of life reproduced exactly as the artist saw it. Recently this sincerity of the German woman might be said to have touched a culminating point in certain pictures exhibited in the Secessionists' Exhibition in Berlin, for more revolting subjects it is to be hoped will not be laid bare. Equally intense in her purpose is the novelist. She selects her motive in some trend of thought that is occupying the minds of people, and her treatment is seldom less forceful than the motive itself. Her own intensity endows her characters with the life touch. Atmosphere is often a strong feature of her work. She makes her characters live and move in surroundings that paint more eloquently than any words could do the ruling passions of the social group where their lot is cast. If the feminist movement is less widespread in Germany than in England, its votaries have carried their demands to an extent as yet undreamed of by even the most extreme of the women of England. Modern women dramatists, who are many, and novelists deal with these demands in the form of problems for consideration. So forcibly do they touch them, and so seriously do they present them, that there is no possibility of mistaking the sincerity of their intention. Subjects are analysed with the boldest realism, and conditions are described which many people would consider opened up a question as to where art stopped and pathology came into force. The earnest purpose of the writers might be regarded, in some cases, as their only excuse.

LITERATURE WITH A PURPOSE.

From a literary point of view, the work of the German woman writer touches a high standard. Criticism is severe, and the public taste amongst women is comparatively higher than in England. One must merely note that in every novel some problem is discussed, every play has some tendency. Even the magazines and papers for women, except those which are specially destined for the use of young girls or merely for fashion matter, deal with subjects that, to say the least, would surprise the average Englishwoman. They would scarcely attract her, for the English mind finds its recreation differently. In the publication "The New Generation," edited by a doctor of philosophy, the articles deal with such subjects as the marriage laws and the question of divorce. Few English women could sit down to the study of these week after week, or even every month, except for some special reason. Political affairs, too, receive a great deal of attention from the German woman writer. She throws herself sometimes into some special movement, and identifies herself wholly with it. In social circles in Berlin, in the various clubs, and in the literary and artistics circles one meets women who are practically devotees of some special creed. The reform dress, which is either grotesque or exactly the reverse, is usually a sign for special dedication to some ideal. There is no incongruity at all between a reform dress designed for the wearer by some artist of repute and carried out in the loveliest of colours and richest of materials, and a dedication, for instance, to the social democratic movement. Women belonging to the various movements do not work together as they do in England; nothing surprises a German woman more than to find the good fellowship existing in London between women belonging to different political parties. Freedom of action and absolute liberty "to live out her own life" for the woman who earns her own living is advocated with an intensity difficult to understand unless one realises that thirty years ago practically the only ideal that existed for the German woman was that of the housewife. Those who have revolted from the housewife ideal have done so with an intensity that is pathetic in its power of expression, as well as, in many cases, in its results.

PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD.

A book that may be quoted as typical of a moderate class of novels, in which realism is tempered by elusive suggestions of pathos and beauty, is "Life's Spring," by Charlotte Niese, the writer of many successful stories. This novel condemns existing relations between parents and children. It presents three phases of life, each of them, as it were, mirrored on the mind of a child. The heroine of the story, Anneli Pankow, is left an orphan at an early age. Her father belonged to the middle-class, her mother was the daughter of an aristocratic family, who had made a marriage outside her own sphere. The story opens with the death of the girl's father, her mother having died some time before. Anneli is thrown on the tender mercy of the baker's wife in the little town. She is kindly treated, finds something of mother love in the care bestowed upon her, and is just taking kindly to her simple surroundings when her father's brother arrives to carry her away with him. He is an old bachelor, who has had some relations with a Royal house, and has received a modest pension and rooms in the castle of a small town as a reward. His housekeeper is his sister, a hard, elderly woman, incapable of any sympathy or kindly feeling at all. The life of the small provincial town, with its narrowness, its lack of human feeling, and its inherent cruelty, is closely reflected in the child-mind and in her companions. The loneliness of the human heart is the underlying current of the story, and the selfishness developed by provincial life as affecting all who come under it, interwoven with that loneliness, makes a pathetic atmosphere.

A DESOLATE CHILD.

No one cares for the desolate little girl. The friends who really do touch her in any way are banned by her aunt as outside the circle of respectability, as measured by her narrow standard. Death, disappointment, and constant faultfinding are the only ideas constantly brought before her. She is incessantly reprimanded, every little pleasure that attracts her turns into a fault in the eyes of the older people who have power over her. The girls of the little town who have reached the age of 15 or 16 are eyed wistfully by her, and when they do eventually condescend to make her acquaintance, it is merely to use her as a plaything, and a tool for their own unseemly tricks. Confidence or affection between children and parents does not exist. The mothers consider their daughters as somewhat of a burden; the daughters frankly dislike their mothers and lead two lives the one pretentious and insincere the other foolish and uncontrolled. Events logically develop into a tragedy which breaks up the home of the doctor in the little town and leaves a deep impression on the mind of Anneli. In contrast to this sordid middle-class atmosphere there is that of the aristocratic household of her maternal uncle and grandmother, where the child passes a short period of life that is outwardly luxurious, inwardly as desolate and lonely as the other. It has at least the consolation that a certain semblance of mutual good feeling pervades the household, and the child feels a sense of well-being in beautiful surroundings free from the crude restrictions of provincial middle-class life. The German novelist is not trammelled by the happy ending which is essential in an English story and even when she does conclude with the proverbial blessings she may temper it with some philosophic principle. After the drama of the provincial town has been played out, a standing reproach to human relations, and all the actors have fulfilled their parts, little Anneli once more returns to the aristocratic home at her grandmother's request. "The birds had gone to rest, the horses trotted lightly along, and a fresh wind was blowing. Anneli, however, sat in silence. A strange feeling made her realise that we never can forget anything. Many thoughts are slumbering in our souls; many things that we seem to forget are only awaiting some touch. A day will come when every feeling will once more spring to life: old pains, old joys, sorrow that in days long past had been washed with our salt tears." So into a world radiant with beauty the little heroine passes. Tears ... her eyes, and she is glad ... whence they come.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

DEEP BORING IN KENT.

A deep boring recently made on the Thames Marshes at Cliffe has received the interesting fact that the Cretacious rocks there rest on a floor of Silurian. This is the first record of the occurrence of these Palaeozoic strata in Kent. The boring was put down to obtain water from the chalk and lower greensand. Both supplies, however, were found to be too salt to be of any use. The Silurian rocks were reached at a depth of 1,030ft. Fossil shells were found at a depth of 1,063ft, and were determined by the Palaeontological Department of the Geological Survey to be of Silurian age. From a practical point or view this is of importance as showing that the Dover Coalfield cannot extend so far north in this area.

NEW MICROSCOPE FOR MUSEUMS.

An ingenious microscope for use in museums is described in the journal of the Royal Microscopical Society. It enables a visitor to examine a series of slides with ont any further trouble than turning a handle, and focussing the instrument for himself. The microscope is secured from injury of breakage by being enclosed in a dust-proof ebonised mahogany-framed glass case. No attendant is needed. Only the eye-piece project, from the case, and fine focussing is effected by moving spirally. A revolving brass drum carries twelve slides with mounted objects. By turning an outside handle all these can be viewed in turn. Obviously the new microscope will be a valuable addition to our public museums.

ICHTHYOSAURUS AND ITS YOUNG.

Inside the skeletons of the fossil fish-lizard, or Ichthyosaurus, are often found the bones of smaller specimens in a perfect state. This has led to the belief that this reptile was viviparous, bringing forth its young alive. The great number of the smaller skeletons in some cases, however, suggests that some of them may have been swallowed. This is the opinion expressed by W. Branca in a communication to the Royal Academy of Berlin. To illustrate how this might occur he quotes a modern instance. A species of Xiphias, or sword-fish, recently captured, had in its stomach thirteen small porpoises and thirteen dog-fishes, none of which had been bitten. Had this sword-fish died and been fossilised soon after its meal it would have represented the appearance of one of the fossil Ichthyosauri with the smaller skeletons inside. And it is quite possible that the mesozoic reptile sometimes swallowed it own young.

CONSTANCY OF THE BEE.

Without regard to the general belief that bees, and more especially hive bees, visit only one species of flower in a single journey, we may quote an interesting observation made by W. Wesche, and recorded by him in a paper read before the Royal Microscopical Society. Mr. Wesche has been studying insects with the microscope, and among other things has made interesting observations on their food. A worker bee, for example, was found to have its abdomen full of several species of pollen. The inference is that it had visited several species of flower in a single journey.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE EARWIG.

As a result of the same series of observations the writer of the paper is able to put in a good word for the earwing. On examining the contents of the stomach of an earwing he found a mass of long-jointed stalks, round reniform objects pierced with holes, &c. And having made a preparation of aphides he found that the above were the eyes and antennæ of these garden pests. Further search then showed in the food of the earwig the tubes by which the "honey dew" of the aphides is exuded. These tubes were found in a large number of earwigs, showing, as the writer says, that though these insects may damage our dahlias they help our roses.

ORIGIN OF CALIFORNIAN PETROLEUM.

In a recent paper, Mr. A. M. Edwards, discusses the origin of the petroleum of California. The relation which has been proved to exist between present-day deposits of marine diatoms and asphalt and petroleum, suggests that the more ancient sources may have had a like origin. The petroleum of California may be the result of the decomposition of ancient beds of marine diatoms.

NEW POTATO DISEASE.

In the "Bulletin" of the Maine Agricultural Institution, Mr. W. J. Morse describes the disease known as the potato scab. This appears to be a new disease, or at any rate one which has greatly extended its range in the last few years. Mr. Morse finds that it is caused by a minute parasitic fungus, "oospora scabies." Growers are warned against it. As a remedy the application of sulphur to the soil, and the disinfection of seed potatoes is advised.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Six massive and closely printed volumes including contributions in three or four languages, demand notice in this brief space, it being granted that one has yet read only two-thirds of their contents. The whole of this matter is by educational experts, and should any one fancy that the present lamentable state of education in general is to be laid at the door of educationists or teachers, a fortnight with these volumes will disabuse him. Just a few words regarding them, in chronological order.

The Royal Sanitary Institute issues in three volumes, the transactions of the second International Congress on School Hygiene, held in London last year. Dr. James Kerr and Mr. White Wallis, the editors, are the creditors of the community for their splendid work. Indeed, of all the six volumes under discussion, one marvels at the amount and the quality of literary effort that yearly goes to the service of society in these forms, yet is utterly unknown to, and too often ridiculed by, the literary world—which boasts, in the mouths of some of its members, that it reads all books except books that are not books—such as works of science and philosophy. That was a pleasant remark of Lamb's, but it can be too generally applied.

The work of the School Hygiene Congress was of the widest kind, embracing questions of hygiene conceived in relation to a being which is both body and soul—"half-ape, half-angel," and not merely a breathing machine. There is matter here for every one to whom the like of man in any of its aspects is interesting. One may, perhaps, refer merely to the group of papers, English, French, and German, which deal with the material (literally material, though we speak of "airy nothings") question of school ventilation. The reader may find in them no small warrant for the cry, "Back to the air," which was proposed and which, when it has won its way with the children, may some day even be raised for adults as regards meals and sleeping arrangements. The problem of adequate ventilation is one of the utmost practical difficulty—a fact which should somewhat qualify our railing at architects. Air, like other matters, obeys the first law of motion. It only moves when it is pulled or pushed: and the true solution of the problem will; I believe, more and more assume the ... taking man to the air again, since it is so ... ing the air to him.

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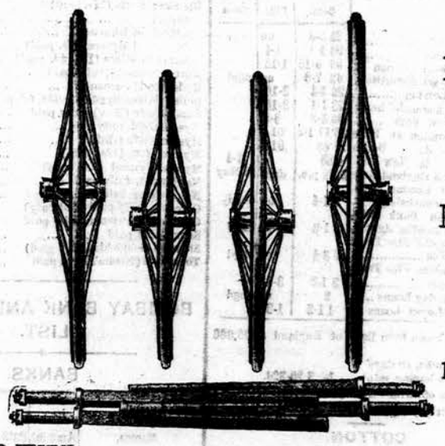

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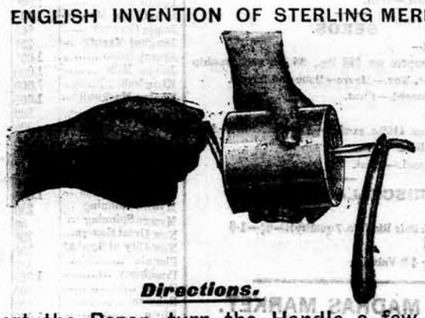

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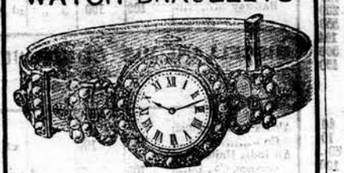

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Eczema Spread All Over His Body—Not a Minute's Comfort in Sixteen Months—Constantly Experimented With Remedies, but Even the Doctor's Treatment Failed—Writer Pronounces the
CUTICURA REMEDIES OF MARVELOUS POWER
"A gentleman, who is a near relative of mine, has suffered terribly with eczema. The trouble started in the form of little white pimples on the hands. These pimples would burst and become sore. The irritation was very great at all times, and sometimes almost unbearable. He tried various remedies from the first, but nothing seemed to do him the least good. Still, he kept persevering with all the things heard or read of. As his condition gradually became worse under these trials, he decided to go to a doctor. The doctor put him under a treatment, and he persisted with it for some time without the least sign of a permanent cure. He was almost despairing. No sooner had one sore healed than others came. From being only on the hands, the disease spread until his whole body was affected. His wrists, elbows, and back were worst, and were really most distressing. The pain he suffered is beyond words. His work necessitates placing his hands in water a great deal, and the water seemed to aggravate the trouble. After the doctor's treatment failed, my relative again resorted to other remedies, with the same disheartening result, and in this way sixteen months dragged by. During this time I can truthfully say that he did not have a minute's comfort. His case having become so serious, you can imagine how thankful he was when he found that he had the right remedy in Cuticura. Had he started with Cuticura Remedies at first he would have saved untold trouble and expense. He followed the directions carefully and the improvement was most marked from day to day. He derived great comfort from the very first, and I should say that within six months the disease was perfectly eradicated, and his skin is as clear as it ever was. I pronounce Cuticura Remedies to be of simply marvelous power. Mrs. E. Spalding, 142a, Denbett Rd., W. Croydon, nr. London, England, Nov. 25, 1908."
A Single Set of Cuticura Remedies often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on the Skin.

BALDNESS
CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory
KESHRANJAN OIL
has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.
Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.
PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.
The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Benedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.
Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.
PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

Of course you know this old, safe, and sure beacon. For over sixty years its light has been guiding the sick and suffering back to the harbor of health and strength. Isn't that a record to be proud of? For more than sixty years
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
has been the source of good health to many thousands of people in all parts of the world. Their testimonials come in by every post. They all assert the great fact—"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me." Weak, weary women, men who had been tired out and discouraged,—all write gratefully of the good it has done them.
There is a lesson for you in this. Why not heed it? Begin at once to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
As now made, it contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Satisfactory orders can be executed to any export.
WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON
TELEGRAMS "KEYMER" LONDON.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 30.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minns.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 5/8		1-8
3 do. Rentes	96	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/16		5-16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/16		1-4
do. do. in New York ...	50		7-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10 1/2	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/4	since	1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate,	3 1/2		28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 3/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11½ unchanged.

*Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 40,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 50,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	...Steady.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 ,,
Imports	... 8,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	4·99—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·76	4·68	4·63	4·65	4·65
+02		+01		
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·64	4·64	4·64	4·64	

unchanged.

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	78,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	38,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	2,000 ,,
Do to Continent	91,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·55+20.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·98+07	Declined early owing to bearish private crop reports and advanced later on ball support and short covering.
Do. do. March 8·80+05	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·73+03
Do. do. March 8·69+03
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London ...	... 14,026 Bales
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	449,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 82,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent...	219,000 ,,
Do. do. to Japan	... 7,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...744,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...598,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Finnevelly O. I. F.—4 7/16d. Sellers.
Months—October-November.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 48½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 5/16 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 7 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 7½d. Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	...£73-10
Yellow Metal	...6 3/16d.

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes No. 2 F. O. B., Antwerp ...	£ 4 14 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 10 0

Arrivals :—

"Dido."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [31ST OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes Sovs..... 88 Bars & 1 Box Silver	Rs. 1,80,000 1,51,496	London	National Bank
1 Case Sovs	52,500	do	Cox and Co
8 Bundles Sovs... Rupees	228 3,895	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
2 Boxes Rs	7,504	Bushire	Supdt V & P Docks
26 Boxes Rs ...	68,322	Karachi	
7 Cases Sovs ..... Rupees	15 8,315	Aden	
5 Cases Rs	18,064	Mangiore	Mint Master
5 Cases Rs	14,475	Calicut	

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent, ,, 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. ,, 22nd Oct.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

Since this day there has not been much new business reported. Several T. T. sales would sell at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. but nothing better was available for demand Bank bills. Credits are still very scarce but Banks are unwilling to buy under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Monday has been gazetted a Public Holiday and the Banks will reopen for business on Tuesday. Far Eastern rates are weak following the tendency of the silver market.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady at 95 for ready and first settlement and 94 7-8 for the second settlement. A moderate business has been passing in the Bazaar but it has not been sufficiently onesided to effect rates. Calcutta market is unchanged at 95 1-16 ready and 94 15-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95·
1st Settlement	,,	95·
2nd Settlement	,,	94·14

Bullion :—

On Friday Bar silver in London fell 5-16 for ready and 1-4 in the two months' forward rate to 23 1-16; and New York was 7-8 down to 50. Locally the market opened weak at 61 1-16 ex duty, but the speculators became buyers and the ready quotation closed at 61 5-16. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The American markets closed steadier yesterday but in our market there was little change in prices on opening this morning. During the early part of the day there was little doing, but later on a fair business was reported on export account, and prices closed steadier as under.

For ready cotton there was less enquiry and the turnover at Colaba is reported as about 2,000 bales chiefly to mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233-4	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach	226 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	198	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh	189-90	,,
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals	181	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	169	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 Bales
Total Imports ... ... 4,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·77	4·69	4·67	4·62
+01		+02	
Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·65	4·65	4·65	4·65	4·65
+01				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with business doing at and about our quotations, viz :—

Ready ...	Rs.	8	3	6 to Rs.	8	4 0 B. T.
May ...	,,	7	13	6 ,, ,,	7	14 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

This market is also steady with a fair demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8	3	0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	,,	9	6	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May ...	,,	7	13	6 R.T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.... ...	Rs.	46	0	0
Red Kutni	,,	42	0	0
White Havree	,,	48	0	0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	38	0	0

Tone.—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9	9	0 B. T.
Apl-May	,,	9	8	0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0 Jan.-Feb. Rs. 22 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs.	6	12	0 B.T.

Tone.—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb ... ,, ...	Rs.	40	0	0

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5	7	6	R. T.
White Pusi 85 p.c. ,, ...	,,	5	12	0	,,

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,462 1-2
India	66
Bank of Burmah Ld. Par.	
People Bank of India Ld. ...	38
Indian Specie Bank	52

Mills :—

David	447 1-2
Empress	350
Howard and Bullough ...	475
Kohinoor	830
Manookji Petit	2,375 Dec.
Standard	1,380

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309 X D.
Bedham Pile & Co	132
Bombay Flour Mill ...	930
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref ...	275 C. D.
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	380 C. D.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	532 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,531	bales.
Wheat	3,767	cwts.
Linseed	644	,,
Rapeseed	nil	,,
Gingellyseed	3,790	,,
Poppyseed	68	,,
Groundnuts	24	,,
Castorseed	2,643	,,
Rice	9,303	,,
Myrabolams	1 008	,,
Cottonseed...	1,016	,,
Mowraseed...	592	,,
Gram	197	,,
Jowar	119	,,
Moke	41	,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.] [BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minns.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 5-8	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1-4	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 5-16	1-16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 7-8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1-4	3-16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1-4	3-16	
Do. in New York ...	50 3-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11 1-2	·01	
Do. do. Berlin	20·45	·01	
Do. do. New York	4·86		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 1/2 p.c.	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2 1-4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1-2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3-4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1-8	3-4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1 1-2	1-8	

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £100,000 for Egypt.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d.

*Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 3/8

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but firm
Futures	... Firm
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 ,,
Imports	4,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·08+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·79	4·73	4·71	4·69	4·69
+03	+05	+05	+04	+04
Mar.-April	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·68	4·68	4·68	4·68	
+04				

Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	...83,000 bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...65,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	...21,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	...71,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·35—20.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·05+07	Advanced on favourable cables and on Southern buying of futures in the local market.
Do. do. March 8·83+03	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·80+08.
Do. do. March 8·77+08.
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	3,110,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian	118,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ...	3,630,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales		31,000 Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	...	
,, Sold for Exportation	1,000	,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	54,000	,,
,, Actual Exports	7,000	,,
,, Week's Imports	96,000	,,
,, Stock	4,11,000	,,
Surat's Week's Sales	160	,,
,, Sold on Speculation	...	
,, Sold for Exportation	...	
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	500	,,
,, Actual Exports	200	,,
,, Week's Imports	1,000	,,
,, Stock	9,000	,,
Afloat American	240,000	,,
,, Indian	2,000	,,

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 3-8 Oct.-Nov.—Havre—Done and buyers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—47—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)=6¾—1-8

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4-8 Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 127½
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 130

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	185
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan./July	*Buyers* 135
Do. do.	31st Dec. Do. 1,000.
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	... 1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 530
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	... 1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	... 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)	... 50
Coral	... 170
Jamalamudugu Press	... 400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	... 2,800
Madura	... 150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	... 550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 104
Tinnevelly	... 500
Tirupur Press	... 450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...	40
Burma Investments	10
Burmah Oil Coy.	80s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller* 86
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1918)...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. ,, ...	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers* 14s 6d.
East Indian Tea & Produce...	20s.
Indian Alliminium	90
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills...	*Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers* 97
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Madras Electric Construction Debentures...	96
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	101½
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
New Mysore Manganese	25p.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	97-8
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	68
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 101
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	108
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*xd.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	110
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	96
United Coffee Growers	*nom*
Vyjanagram Mining	20/-

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 4s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	...15s. 6d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 8s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 5s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid)	*Sellers* 2d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 4s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid) ...	... 3s.
Glenrock	... 4½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 3s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid) ...	... 2s.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid) ...	... 4½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	... 23s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 40 s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 6d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...93s. 9d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 3d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	... 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	... 3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	... *Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	...23s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	...12s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	...20s. 3d.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 3d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 4
Topaldodi (Nizam's) 16s. paid ...	*Nom.*

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.	•	Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,520
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	68½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	155
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	875
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,107½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
David	250	250	20	447½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	800
Empress	500	500	25	340
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton....	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	178½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	815
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,390
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 725
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	990
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	520
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 5,525
Standard Mills	500	500	20	220
Sun	500	500	50	xd 1,380
Swadeshi	250	250	25	170
Textile.....	500	500	45	xd 1,315
Union (V. Gopalji)...	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	500	250
	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6	p. c.	532½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5	,,	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4	,,	xd 425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5	,,	xd 105

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	o-o	12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½		xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6		xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		134
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6		357½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6		275
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50		xd. 415
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	18		135
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17		125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½		20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kurmchee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14		xd. 205
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12		150
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	10		130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	il.		25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½		190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...		27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10		54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		450
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		23
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8		80
	100	100	Nil.		nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	C. 75	£ 15	...		dis. 12
	D. 30	30	...		
	F. 150	30	...		47
Thacker and Co	100	108	p.c. 20		xd 250
Telephone Company.	25	25	yrs. 14		xd 34
Thacker and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40		610

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'THE TONE IS SUPERB."

PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS PIANOS SCHIEDMAYER (J & P) PIANOS PIANOS

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

ESTELLE NEWING AGAIN.

On Monday evening a young woman named Estelle Newing, created a scene in the Sealdah Police Court. She was found guilty a few weeks ago, by Mr. Thornhill, in the Lall Bazaar Police Court, of cheating a New Market shopkeeper, named Abdur Rahman, out of clothes worth ten rupees. Mr. Thornhill dealt with her as a first offender under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code and let her off on her giving a personal recognisance of Rs. 50 and finding surety for a like amount, to be of good behaviour for six months, and to come up for judgment when called upon. Her friends also paid Rs. 10 to the complainant shopkeeper as the price of the dress she had obtained on false representations.

It is alleged that, instead of taking advantage of the leniency of the Chief Presidency Magistrate she committed another theft on the 25th October last. She was for four months engaged as a nurse to Mrs. Gibbs at No. 1, Loco. Barrack, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, but she was dismissed, because, a witness said yesterday, of her pilfering habits. On the 24th ultimo Mrs. Gibbs missed a heart shaped silver watch, and suspecting the accused, she wrote to a friend, Mrs. Winns, asking if she had seen Miss Ewing with the watch Mrs. Winns wrote in reply that she had, and Mrs. Gibbs deputed a fellow lodger, a Mr. C. C. Baldwin to see the girl and try to get the watch back if possible. Mr. Baldwin saw Miss Ewing, but she denied all knowledge of the watch. The Baliaghata Police were informed of the theft and they arrested the girl as she was passing the thana in company with two gentlemen.

She then told the police she had given the watch to one of the gentlemen who were with her, a Mr. Keess. The police took her to Howrah, whither Mr. Keess had gone to start for Lahore, and his box was searched at the station but the watch was not found. Mr. Keess and Miss Newing were placed before the Commissioner of Police who finally discharged Mr. Keess and sent Miss Newing for trial before Mr. C. D. Ghose, Police Magistrate, Sealdah.

For nearly an hour yesterday, the girl wept bitterly, and would not enter the dock. She created quite a scene in the Court before she could be persuaded to do so.

She then told the Magistrate that she had been fined ten rupees by Mr. Thornhill only the month before last. She did not mention having been bound over, and the police, who were quite in the dark about the proceedings in the Lall Bazar Court, took her for the time at her word. Her record of previous conviction was, however, sent for.

Asked by the Court the girl said that she had only once been fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Thornhill; she was aged 20; and she lived with Mr. Hendry at 32, Dixon's Lane. She had no father.

Asked if she stole the watch she said she took it, and had thrown it away.

She was remanded until October 30th for judgment and as there was no one to become bail for her she had to go to "hajut." She was taken thither in a separate conveyance by a European Sergeant and two native constables.

CALCUTTA RIVER TRAGEDY.

WAITER STABS THE STEWARD.

The steamer 'Fernley," lying off Tukta Ghat at Hastings, has been the scene of a tragedy. It appears a man, named Peasadh, second Steward, of the vessel, is alleged to have been killed by a man, named Krostan, saloon waiter on the same vessel. The deceased it is said borrowed from the accused Rs. 5 sometime ago. On Sunday morning, the accused demanded the return of the loan, when the deceased refused to pay. The deceased left the vessel and returned in the afternoon, when the crew sat down altogether to take a little rest. The accused again spoke about his dues to the deceased, who assumed a hostile attitude, and while again refusing to pay, threatened to assault him. The accused withdrew from the place and in a few minutes returned armed with a knife, and attacked him inflicting a serious wound in his neck. The accused was promptly secured by the crew of the vessel. The deceased was removed to the Presidency General Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. The accused afterwards made a statement to the Police admitting his guilt, and supported the above facts. The accused is awaiting trial on a charge of wilful murder.

RAILWAY NOTES.

It is announced, after all, that the surveys of the Railway to be known as the Bombay Sind Connection are almost completed, and plans as well as estimates will shortly be forthcoming, says the "Sind Gazette." The advantages of this line are obvious, and some reflections on the comparative statistics involved in the question may be permissible in anticipation. The new route to Bombay will be from Karachi to Hyderabad (108 miles), via the Hyderabad-Badin section to Badin (64 3-4 miles), than from Badin to Deesa (the proposed connection) 160 miles; and from Deesa to Colaba 410 miles—total 742 3-4 miles or a run of 23 hours at mail speed approximately. Against this we have the present railroad run via Hyderabad, Luni and Marwar and the mail-boat run from Karachi to Bombay harbour. The former besides entailing two extra changes at Hyderabad (Jodhpore-Bikaner Railway) and Marwar (Rajputana-Malwa Railway) aggregates 990 miles from Karachi to Colaba, equivalent to about 31 hours travelling, while the steamer trip usually takes about the same time. Whereas, however, the third-class fares of these two routes show a difference of Rs. 3-11-0 in favour of the voyage, the new rail route (being about 2[illegible] miles shorter) will save about 8 hours in journey and about Rs. 2 in fare against the present rail route while it will save the same 8 hours against the voyage at an extra cost of only one or two rupees. Undoubtedly therefore, the Bombay-Sind Connection will be the shortest, as well the cheapest for the Karachi-Bombay traffic, at least as far as 3rd-class traffic is concerned; and at the advantage of 8 hours' saving of time will take a lot to beat in any adjustment of the relative 1st and 2nd-class fares. There [illegible] course, certain recommendations in a voyage [illegible] would affect a special class of travellers as [illegible]s of goods; but it seems evident that if the [illegible]bay-Karachi traffic and trade do not altogether preponderate on the new line in the future, as they now do on the sea transit, there will certainly be a strong pull either way for a fair distribution between them. And this war will begin very [illegible] for the connection which implies only 160 [illegible] of construction will not take long to be [illegible]plished.

[illegible]steam-coach may help towards relieving the [illegible]ience caused by the absence of tramways [illegible]s in certain parts of Cantonments, if [illegible]provided a few more runs between [illegible]nd Karachi Cantonment at popular [illegible] certain that if the local authorities [illegible]ion something might be done to [illegible] communication between Karachi [illegible]t to suit the public, especially [illegible]vening.

[illegible]HABAD.

[illegible]S OF THE LAW.

[illegible]s just disposed of a case [illegible] remarkable manner what has been called "the glorious uncertainties of the law." It appears that one Sham Lal brought a suit against Ganga Prasad for Rs. 150 odd in the Court of the City Munsif of Moradabad, alleging that he had lent the money to the defendant on the 6th April, 1905. The defence was that the defendant never borrowed the money, and that on the day in question he was at Meerut where he had stood surety for a friend of his, also named Ganga Prasad, who had purchased a bicycle on the hire-purchase system at the Nauchandi fair at Meerut. The case was exhaustively gone into by the Munsif, and later on by the Subordinate Judge on appeal. They held that the claim was a false one, and that the presence of the defendant at Meerut on the day in question had been conclusively proved. The learned Subordinate Judge granted sanction for the prosecution of the plaintiff Sham Lal for having falsely stated on oath that he lent a certain sum of money on a date on which the defendant had proved that he was elsewhere. This sanction was up held in appeal by Mr D. R. Lyle, I. C. S., District Judge, and an application in revision to the High Court was dismissed by the late Mr. Justice Burkitt. The case then went to trial before the Criminal Courts. Mr. T. K. Johnston, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate of Moradabad, held that it had not been proved on the evidence that the two Ganga Prasads were in Meerut on the 6th April, 1905. One of them was the lighting Superintendent of the Moradabad Municipality, and there existed reports in the Municipal Office signed by him and bearing date the 6th April, 1905. The learned Magistrate refused to accept the explanation that the official in question had obtained permission from the then Secretary to the Municipal Board to go to Meerut without taking leave formally, and that he had attended certain reports to cover his absence without leave. The Magistrate discharged Sham Lal, and in an application for further enquiry under Section 437 C. P. Code this decision was upheld by Mr. W. F. Kirton, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge. An application was then made for sanction to prosecute the two Ganga Prasads for having falsely set up an "alibi" at Meerut, and supported the same by statements on oath. The Joint Magistrate refused sanction, but the learned Sessions Judge in appeal granted it. Applications in revision were filed before the High Court by the two Ganga Prasads. Mr. Justice Griffin, in delivering judgment said that in view of the facts which had given rise to these applications in revision no sanction for prosecution ought to have been granted. There was no chance of a conviction when the Civil and Criminal Courts came to different conclusions on the same questions of fact. The applications would therefore be allowed and the sanctions revoked.

DARJEELING.

Darjeeling is emptying fast, and the season may now be fairly said to be at an end. The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway has been very hard worked during the last ten days, two trains as a rule going down each day but still there always seem to be more people left to go down next day. It is really a pity that more people cannot stay up thorough November when the fine whether is thoroughly settled and the climate is like champagne. The cold weather seems to have set in a bit earlier this year than usual and snow is very low down on the hills, so the many parties going out to Phalut will have, in all probability, a chilly trip, but even if there is a little discomfort on the way, the view at the end amply makes up for it.

The Khights Errent wound up the year with a very successful dance at the Amusement Club on the 21st ultimo which was very well arranged, as indeed all their entertainments have been, and the decorations were unusually pretty. It is perhaps a pity that there are not a few more men at these dances, as nowadays bridge absorbs so many selfish males that there are not always quite enough men left to dance. However it is not the fault of the hosts if their guests won't dance. There was a very nice cold supper waiting whenever anyone wanted it, which is in our humble opinion a better arrangement than a big supper at a fixed hour. The Knights have been so very hospitable this year, entertaining the whole station three times, that they deserve the heartiest thanks, and this last dance was as great a success as their former ones have been.

Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser gave a dinner and dance on the 23rd ultimo to the young people of the station only spins and bachelors being asked, and they all had the best of times.

Every one has sympathised with Mr. Price, who unfortunately cut his hand while operating on a horse, with the result that he had a very severe attack of blood poisoning and a very painful time in consequence. It is hoped that he is now quite out of the wood again and will soon shake off any ill effects.

The Civil and Military have been fighting again this time at lawn tennis, which the civilians won by a narrow margin.

The Cadet Company at St. Joseph's College was inspected before last week by General Barker; like everything organised by the College the Cadet Corps is looked after in a most thorough manner and the boy looked very smart.

Miss Wigley and Miss Jay gave us a third concert "by special request." It is a very real pleasure to listen to such accomplished performers and they had a large and appreciative audience.

The Planters' Club blossomed out into a ladies' night last week (a very unusual thing for the Club) when several members availed themselves of the opportunity to give dinner parties.

It is getting a bit cold for tea in the gardens now but we have been very fortunate in the Band of the Highland Light Infantry, which has been playing every Saturday, while the King's Own Band has played on Wednesday last.

COSSIPORE.

THE AMAZING THEFT.

The theft of a sum of at least Rs. 2,50,000 is alleged to have been committed by the naib of a Narail zemindar living at Cossipore. The man had access to his master's iron safe, and on Friday last he decamped with 22 Government promissory notes and also general currency notes to the amount of Rs. 50,000. Besides these he managed to escape with Rs. 1,000 in cash and account books containing the numbers of the Government papers and the currency notes. His master's suspicion being aroused by the man's not turning up during Friday night, he opened the safe and the kutchery boxes and thus discovered his loss.

On Saturday morning he lodged information at the Cossipore Thana, giving as full particulars of the theft as he could and Inspector Brojendranath Chatterjee, with two other Inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Department, at once took up the inquiry. They have discovered that the naib sold the 22 Government papers to a well-known house of stock brokers in Calcutta for Rs. 2,09,200 (two lakhs and two hundred) and took payment in 20 thousand-rupee notes 1,369 ten-rupee notes and the rest in 100 rupee currency notes and cash on Friday last. During Saturday the firm sold 21 of the 22 Government papers to other parties. The police secured the one that was in the broker's possession, and took it to the owner, who instantly detected that his name had been forged.

We learn that the stock-broking firm deputed one of their officers to make sure of the identity of the naib by accompanying him to the house where he took the money he had received. The officer in turn sent a durwan to perform this service for him, and the durwan says that the alleged thief having reached his master's house asked him (the durwan) to go away and he did so. As far as could be ascertained, the currency notes had not been cashed on Sunday night. The police are making inquiries in Narail, where the naib lived in one of his master's houses. The Commissioner of Police is taking a great interest in the case, and it is believed the absconder will be arrested ere long.

SINGAPORE.

THE STRAITS SHIPPING RING.

We understand that a Committee meeting of the Selangor Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday to discuss, "inter alia," the vexed question of the Shipping Ring, which is engaging so much public attention at present.

The attitude adopted by our local Chamber appears to be as follows :—

1. The Shipping Conference, as such, has provided shippers with many advantages as regards regularity of service and increased accommodation, although the differential treatment, as regards the amount of rebate allowed to various shippers, does not commend itself.

2. The system of granting rebates on freights is only justifiable, if the percentage of rebate allowed to shippers is the same in all cases. The method, at present existing, of granting extra and secret rebates to certain favoured firms is strongly to be deprecated and, failing a revocation of this pernicious custom, Government should be asked to legislate there against.

3. Any foreign shipping Companies receiving subsidies from their respective Governments over and above fair mail subsidies for services rendered should be made to bear some countervailing impost.

4. Higher rates of freight inevitably diminish the price paid to the producer and the tin miners, as well as the agriculturists of the Federated Malay States, are the people on whom the effect of high rates ultimately fall.

It will thus be seen that the Selangor Chamber of Commerce, although of opinion that the interests of Singapore and Port Swettenham are not absolutely identical, yet are quite ready to join in voicing their opinion in favour of the abolition of a system which has proved inimical to the interests alike of the Colony and of the Federated Malay States. At the same time they consider that the people to go for are not the Shipping Companies themselves (who after all even under the "Conference" system have not been able to earn anything like exorbitant profits) but rather the receivers of the secret rebates.

We learn that an emergency meeting of the Planters' Association of Malay has been summoned for noon on Sunday next at the Selangor Club to discuss the question. "Malay Mail," October 16th.

Kuala Lumper, October 18th.—There was a strong gathering of members of the Planters' Association at the Federal Capital, to-day, to discuss the question of shipping rings and their effect on the business of Malaya generally, and specially as regards the planting industry.

After considerable and valuable discussion it was proposed by Mr. Skinner, of Kajang, and seconded by Mr. R.W. Harrison, and carried unanimously :—"That this Association views with apprehension the artificial conditions of the shipping trade, and their detrimental influence on the industries of Malaya, and requests His Excellency the Governor to take such steps as may be necessary to have the shipping business of British Malaya put on a fair and equitable basis by abolishing secret rebates.

This resolution will, in due course, be forwarded to Government.—"Singapore Free Press."

MADRAS.

A DEDICATION FESTIVAL.

Yesterday, being the 228th anniversary of the dedication of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, was observed as a Garrison Holiday, and in the venerable church itself special Services of praise and thanksgiving were held both morning and evening At 7-30 a.m., there was a choral celebration of the Holy Communion, when the music was most carefully and reverently rendered by the Choir of the church under the direction of Mr. Arnold Hunt who presided at the orgar. Festal Even Song, at 6-30 attracted a very large congregation, and the bright and joyous nature of the Service put a fitting coping stone on the whole happy day. Before the Service commenced Handel's beautiful "Large" was played by a well balanced contingent of the Cheshire's admirable Band with Mr. Albert Graves as Conductor and Mr. W. D. St. Leger at the organ. At the appointed hour the Service commenced with the Hymn "Disposer Supreme," sung as the long procession of choir and Clergy filled out of the Vestry. The number taking part in the procession was nearly seventy, the combined choirs of St. George's Cathedral and St. Mary's making a total of upwards of fifty voices. All through the Service the organ was judiciously reinforced by the Band, and here we must offer a word of congratulation to Mr. Graves on the artistic and effective manner in which he had scored the music for the canticles and the anthem. It is interesting to note that the elegant silver-mounted ebony baton, which he wielded with such skill and tact, was recently presented to him by the Officers of the 82nd Battery, R. F. A. at Bellary, and bears a suitable inscription. The Rev. C. F. Breay, Garrison Chaplain, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Lionel Cox, Acting Archdeacon of Madras, the Rev. G. Herbert Smith, and the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell. The sermon, a stirring and eloquent discourse on the Catholic Faith, was preached by the Rev. A. J. Godden, S. P. G., to whose Mission the alms were devoted. Before the Benediction there was a solemn procession round the church and after the completion of the Service the "Hallelujah" Chorus from Handel's "Messiah" was rendered with grand effect by band and organ. We have not gone into details of the music, but we would add that it was all performed with the utmost reverence and devotion, and that the excellent "ensemble" showed that great pains had been bestowed on its preparation. Mr. St. Leger and Mr. Hunt shared the organ work, and helped largely towards the musical success of the Service.

CEYLON.

A sub-kangany of a Gampola estate has obtained a summons against the superintendent, alleging that he was tied to a tree by his kudumbi (the tuft of hair on his head) for over an hour, as a punishment for disobedience, in the presence of the whole estate who had gathered together on pay-day.

The "City of Calcutta," which leaves for Calcutta on the 28th or 29th instant, takes away Mr. "Ross" Bantock and three other horses shipped by Mr. Frank J. Hadden, namely Sweet Lavender, Mauvette and Busyman.

The pony Black Swan was taken up-country this morning, and the other up-country horses will be going up soon.

Mr. Gladiator's Cockle is also to be sent up to Nuwara Eliya for a spell.

The Terminus passenger station, Colombo, will be closed on and from Monday, the 9th November. All main line trains will start from and terminate at Maradana Junction, and all the Terminus passenger, parcel horse, carriage, &c., traffic will be transferred to Maradana. Horses, carriages, and cattle will be dealt with at the new dock in Panchikawatte road, and parcel traffic at the parcel's office close to the third-class station at Maradana. Goods traffic will continue to be dealt with at the ordinary goods yard. An advertisement will appear to-morrow.

In the case in which Madasa, who was required to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the place, Mr. T. B. Russell, at Kandy, delivered his Order on Saturday. The accused, it may be remembered, was alleged to have threatened to pour hot water on a bo-tree planted by Lady Blake at the Upasaka Arama, and recently the tree was cut by some one. The accused was suspected. The Magistrate ordered the accused to give Security in the sum of Rs. 250 for his good behaviour during the next six months.—"Kandy Cor."

A case of small-pox has taken place in the bungalow of Mr. de Alwis, near the post-office, Colpetty. The victim is a lad attending school. The strictest precautions are being taken, a cordon of police being placed round the bungalow to ensure the isolation of the other inmates of the house.

Mr. Kenneth J. Harper has taken charge of Cleveland, Maskeliya from Mr. A. D. Atkins.

Mr. W. J. Hamilton, is acting as superintendent on Elfindale Group, Watawala, for Mr. Leonard Williams who has left the island on a holiday.

Mr. R. A. Galton has resumed charge of Queensland, Maskeliya, relieving Mr. L. A. Wright who was acting.

Dr. A. R. Minton takes over Dr. Nevill's E. Thomas' practice when the latter leaves the Island.

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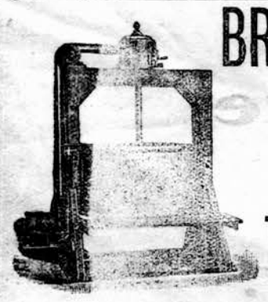

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